CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. VIII NO. 128 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920. TW

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
24th May	Chyebassa	6 249	Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th "	Narkunda	16100	
9th June	Mantua	10648	
9th "	Chp Polonio	19500	

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
Early June	Himalaya	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
27th May	Uganda	Gulf
3rd June	Karagola	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Kaimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4566	7th May	21st May
Hirorma Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Abiai Maru	K. Konaka	3974	17th May	28th May
Kiyosi Maru	M. Murakami	5194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hidechiind	4173	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kenma Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	31st May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	"
Sam Maru	Izumi	4th June	20th June	"
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
12TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandnusi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business aplpy to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	60,000,00
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen	37,500,00
RESERVE FUND	Yen	7,080.00

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENRO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAKSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMUE.
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	7000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, ...	Yen	3000,000.
RESERVE FUND	Yen	600,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Franco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoti
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburo
Hyogo	New York	Wakamai
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohan

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQRE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Ilah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,243
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholder	1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be gained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking & Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. IOUNG,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SINGHAI BANKING CORPOTION.
(Incorporated in Hong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	1,800,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracech Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Chgate Street
OTHER BRANCI

Amoy	Kobe	Sa
Bangkok	Johore	Sa
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shai
Calcutta	Lyons	Sibre
Canton	Malacca	Soaya
Colombo	Manila	Tin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tao
Hankow	New York	Vostock
Harbin	Peking	Y
Hongkow	Penang	Yama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS ed and interest allowed half-yearly ily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per cent. per annum provided the sumued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS rece for varying periods on terms which ne learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AN ILLS PURCHASED on the principalmercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING & EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. TILSON,

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20 ...	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal,)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:— PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Tai Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,497

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Prem chand Chhaganlal)
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charges.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
SAWARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 1791
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liabilty of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	New York	
Colombo	Karachi	Penang	
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon	
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai	
		Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms.—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
B. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
HIYANMAL DARYANI & Co.

convince you

OTEL BUILDING

BOMBAY.

There are no "ifs" about the

Conklin's

—self-filling—

FOUNTAIN PEN

Every Conklin Pen has 19 years' practical test behind it. Over a million and a half are in use to-day all over the world.

—Nevermind in what trade or profession you are, you need a CONKLIN—it will not only last you for years, but it will save you a lot of time, money and temper.

USE A CONKLIN'S FROM TO-DAY—WE HAVE PENS TO SUIT EVERY HAND.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,

251, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS EXECUTED PER V. P. P.

No. 1.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS OF

PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.

H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,

244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.

PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:—
THE ALL-INDIA M.O. BUREAU.
87 UP. CIRCULAR RD: CALCUTTA.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,

66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY**

Checks and arrests **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The Best Remedy known for **COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

The only Palliative in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.**

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Prices in England, 1/3 and 2/-

Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1860.

KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.

The first Finisher and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY. Tele. No. 768.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

WHOLESALE
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

Do you need a Really Efficacious Remedy to drive away Chill, Headache, Loss of Appetite, and to bring Vigour into your daily Work?

DRAKSHARASA

Prepared from Indian Drugs, according to Recognized Formula, and in use in India for the last 2000 Years.

Prepared in the Factories of

The ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.

The only Reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacists.

Elphinstone Road, BOMBAY.

Telephones 2208/2209. Telegrams: ZANDU—BOMBAY

LARGE & FRESH STOCK OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	4	Marching Boots	14 0
Million Shoes M. S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H. S.	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5		Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	,, Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 22" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs 36

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers

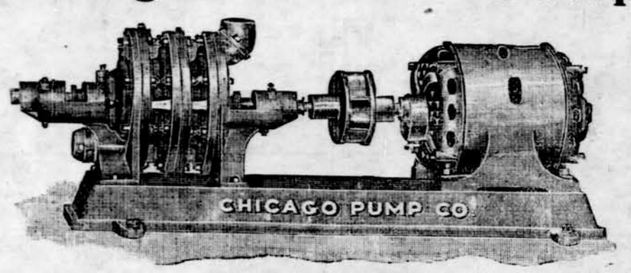
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents: The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

Chicago Electric Pump.



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COTTON PRICES IN AMERICA

"PRODUCER UNDERPAID."

The following is an extract, taken fron "Commercial and Finance, News," of New York ,dated April 12, giving the report of the meeting of the American Cotton Association's convention:—

The outstanding event of the first annual convention of the American Cotton Association in Montgomery, Ala., last week, was the adoption of the report of the Price Fixing and Acreage Reduction Committee, which recommended that growers shall demand from spinners a price of not less than 60 cents per pound, basis middling, a delivery points. The sentiment of the entire convention was that the cotton producer has been underpaid and that even with the 60-cent level spinners would be able to make large profits on their goods at current prices. A sentence in the report which read, "It will be many years, if ever again, when the South can produce a crop of cotton in any way sufficient to meet the world's demand", caused heated debate, but was finally adopted, and it was declared that acreage had been so much reduced that growers can control the price completely. Little, however, was said about future acreage curtailment.

KEYNOTE OF THE CONVENTION.

President J. S. Wannamaker, who was re-elected, sounded the keynote of the convention in his opening address when he said:—"It is the consensus among leading experts that it will take at least 15,000,000 bales from the American cotton crop for the coming year to satisfy the pressing needs of the world. On a basis of 155 pounds yield per acre, which is the approvimate yield per acre for the last five years, it will take 48,387,096 acres to make this crop. There is not sufficient labour in the south to cultivate this great acreage in cotton and keep up the current volume of food production, whose maintenance at the established level just as vitally concerns the balance of the world as it does the South.

"The produ.er is facing the necessity of a marked increase in the cost of production of cotton Labour, fertilizer, seed, mules and all agricultural implements are double and triple the pre-war prices. Under these conditions the farmer is forced to plant crops that can be cultivated and harvested by machinery and it will be absolutely impossible to cultivate and harvest a crop of cotton as large as last season's increased cotton production until a price is paid to enable the producer to compete with other lines of industry.

The manufacturers have been reaping golden harvests. Based upon every known economic law which should enter into the question, raw cotton has not sold within the last year within 100 per cent. of a fair price. The shelves of the world are empty of dry goods. Manufacturers are booked up many months ahead. The boom in cotton mill stocks is sufficient evidence of the state of unprecedented prosperity prevailing in the cotton manufacturing industry. Based upon supply and demand and the price of the manufactured product, the producer should have received far higher price."

COTTON COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

Among constructive recommendations made by President Wannamaker was the appointment of a cotton commission to visit foreign countries with a view to building up our cotton export trade, which, he declared, must be maintained "in order to get a fair price for our products at home." He recommended the revival of the title, "Patrons of Agriculture," to be bestowed on men who contribute to its betterment and enlargement. Speaking of the work of the Association, he stated that it had saved millions of dollars to the producer by preventing bear gamblers and manipulators from breaking the market, that more warehouses had been erected than at any time since the war between states, and that other reforms, including the elimination of 179,000,000 annual market waste, were being pushed.

One of the important reports to the convention was that of the Committee on Marketing, under which a commission was appointed to work out plans for co-operative marketing similiar to that of the California fruit growers. The formation of a strong financial institution in each cotton state was recommended, the stock to be taken largely by farmers, all to be co-ordinated to form an export cotton corporation to handle direct sales of the staple to foreign interests. After a hot debate the Comer amendment to the Federal Agricultural bill, which regulates the handling of cotton by speculators and prescribes classification methods for the staple which are favourable to the producer, was endorsed, though dealers in the association opposed it. Senator Ransdell of Louisiana urged the advantages of high density compression, claiming that it would result in a saving of 160,000,000 dols. annually.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Other recommendations approved included:

That farmers make their farms self-supporting and raise cotton as a surplus.

For better warehouse and financial assistance.

For cotton markets in all cotton producing States.

For college and university courses in fibring and classifying cotton.

For guarantee of all commercial fertilizers and simplification of terms used in the contents of the same.

To regulate the manufacture, branding and sale of cotton seed meal and other seed products.

For Federal investigation of the cotton slump of September, 1918, following announcements of the Federal War Industries Board of its intention of stabilizing the cotton market.

For State executive committees to meat at least twice each year in regular session.

To stand for and agitate in every legitimate way for the advancement of the price of cotton to 60 cents per pound, the cost of production being figured around 44 cents.

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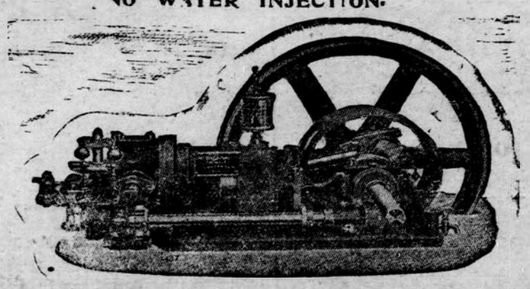

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1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To appoin Directors in place of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1920, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May, 1920, to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

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1289

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM: MATUNGA.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, at the Municipal Offices, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1920, for the supply of (a) Diets, (b) Clothing, and (c) Miscellaneous Articles, etc., to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, for the period ending 31st March, 1921.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge, from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the President,
N. MAUGHAN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum.

Municipal Offices,
Drainage Department,
Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

1298

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board.)
In addition to the
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
which is for disposal by the Indian Munitions Board there is
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board),
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.
Cable Address:—Dis-export, Munorgize, London, ENGLAND.

4769

WANTED.

WANTED.—A duly qualified First Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500-50-800. The applicant must possess a British Diploma in public health and would be subject to conditions laid down in G. R. No. 4090, dated 28th May 1913. The selected candidate will have to remain on probation for six months and to give a binding on confirmation to serve for three years. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th June, 1920.

L. J. APTE,
President,
Poona City Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Poona City, 20-5-20.

1168

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS
and
DESK FANS

Large Stock.

B. KHAN & Co.,
204, Hornby Road.

898

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KRISHNATH COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR, BENGAL.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSOR WANTED from July 1st, 1920 to teach Administration and Insurance, B. Com., preferably with an Auditor's certificate and some teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.

1248

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSEE COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, situated at 312-14, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), to consider and pass the Extraordinary Resolutions, the copy of which is sent to the members through Post.

By order of the Board,
HEERJI COOMERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th May, 1920.

1297

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA AND MID-INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above-named Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from 12th June, 1920.

No Transfers will be received from that date.

GOPALDAS TRIKAMJEE,
Liquidator.

1291

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at ZAVERI BAZAR, 289-291, Sheik Memmon Street.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

1250

NOTICE.

WANTED—A STEAM-ROLLER, 8 to 10 tons, in perfect order. Delivery Jamnager Railway Station, one with some contrivance as extractor preferred.

Communicate sharp, with the undersigned stating terms and price.

JAYASHANKER W. VYAS,
L.M.E.,
Municipal Officer,
for the City of Jamnager.

Jamnager, 24-5-1920.

1272

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Principal, Holkar College, Indore, and will be received up to the 15th of June, 1920. The following terms are offered:—

(1) Pay Rs. 1,200—25—1,400.
(2) Free house (unfurnished).
(3) Leave and Leave Allowance according to the State Rules.
(4) Appointment for two years in the first instance.
(5) Three months' notice on either side for termination of service.

Candidates are requested to apply to the HOME MINISTER, INDORE, stating (1) Nationality, (2) Age, (3) Academic qualifications, (4) Special qualifications for teaching History and English language and literature up to the B.A. Standard, (5) Quality and length of experience as a Professor or Principal, knowledge of gam, etc.

1247

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the long established firm of E. Osborne and Co., Hauz Qazi, Delhi, has absolutely no connection or concern with any firm of a similar or nearly similar name and style in Bombay or elsewhere. Our firm has only one office, i.e., at Delhi and has no branches whatsoever.

This firm will in no way be responsible for the transactions of any firm similarly or nearly similarly styled.

E. OSBORNE & Co.,
Hauz Qazi, DELHI.

Delhi, May, 1920.

804

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST OR STOLEN.

SIX CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. WC/32 47289, 51270, 62537 64548, 64592 and 40867 have been LOST or STOLEN this day from our client Mr. Ranchhordas Nanabhai Merchant between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. in Fort, while proceeding from Messrs. Cox & Co. to the Bank of India Ltd., and thence to the National Bank of India Ltd., Finder will be rewarded Rs. 1,000 on handing the same to the undersigned.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.
THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
Attorneys for Mr. Ranchhordas Nanabhai Merchant.
121, Esplanade Road, Fort.

1240

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!

TIMBER SALES COMMITTEE.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 119.56 tons of very excellent Padauk Logs and 123.56 tons of very good White Chuglum logs lying at Cotton Depot, Sewri and will be received by the Undersigned up to the forenoon of MONDAY, 31st May, 1920, for the whole or any portion thereof.

The timber may be inspected on written application to the Undersigned who will be pleased to show them personally, or in his absence, this duty will be performed by the Assistant Controller Timber Supplies, Cotton Depot, Sewri.

Separate tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed as follows:—

"Tenders for Padauk Logs."
"Tenders for White Chuglum Logs."

It must be clearly understood that the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest, or in fact any tender.

Tenders must be for the value of the logs as they are lying on the ground at Cotton Depot. All expenses in the removal of the timber will be borne entirely by the successful tenderer.

Special Note:—All who are interested in the Padauk Timber Trade should make a point of inspecting these really wonderful Logs.

W. D. LOVELL, Captain,
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies)
for Timber Sales Committee,
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Bombay.

Bombay, May 13th, 1920. 978

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. AND WG MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 7, Malharao Wadi, Kalbadevi without the Fort of Bombay on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1920, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) when the following Resolutions which were passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of May, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 1050000 by the creation of 7000 additional ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company as from 1st July 1920.
2. That article 4 of the Association of the Company be amended in accordance with the above resolution.
3. That the said 7000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 30 per share to the members of the Company in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together Rs. 80 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment would be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response of such offer by allotting them to Messrs. TARACHAND MURLIDHAR or their nominees on the above terms.

Bombay, Dated this 16th day of May, 1920.
By the order of the Board of Directors.
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
1166 Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).

Rangoon, the 29th April, 1920.

839

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS NOT AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIBING SHARES, WHICH ARE ON BASIC OF THE PROSPECTUS FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR)

THE

Economic Hosiery Mills L

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 10,00,000

DIVIDED INTO SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH, PAYABLE:—

Rs. 2 ON APPLICATION, Rs. 2 ON ALLOTMENT. NO FURTHER CALLS WITHIN ONE YEAR.

AT PRESENT ISSUED ONLY 50,000 Shares.

(Share list to close very soon.)

DIRECTORS.

1. THE HON'BLE SIR DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARY, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D, F.C.U., etc., Member, Benga. Legislative Council, (Chairman.)
2. MR. J. R. HERBERT, Manager, Messrs. Symington Cox and Co., Ltd. Engineers, Import and Expor Merchants, Calcutta. (Also at Bombay, London, Manchester, and New York.)
3. PROF. SITES CHANDRA KAR, M. A., B.L., Calcutta, College of Science, Calcutta University.
4. MR. D. N. BANERJEE (Ex-officio) Proprietor, Students' Economic Hosiery Co., and of Messrs. D. N. Banerje and Co., Calcutta.

OBJECTS:—To set up a fully equipped HOSIERY FACTORY on up-to-date lines by acquiring lands in the vicinity of Calcutta where all kind of hosiery and underwear will be manufactured to meet the rapidly increasing demand of Indian and Foreign markets and in this view the Company has acquired the going concern known as the Students' Economic Hosiery Co., (a reputed firm of hosiery manufacturers and Government Contractors of 15 years standing whose audited accounts for the year ended April 1919 shows a profit of 44.25 per cent.) with its good-will, plant, machinery and stock-in-trade, etc, as well as the benefits, of all existing contracts at a price of Rs. 1,45,000 PAYABLE IN SHARES ONLY. (The Vendor further purchased 5,000 shares of this Company.)

To foster COTTAGE INDUSTRIES by admitting pupil to its Industrial Training Institution so as to equip them for independent business and enable them to take advantage of Company offer to supply suitable machinery and yarn at reasonable rates and to place their outturn in the market. By this means the company hopes to compete with the cheaper articles hitherto imported from JAPAN AND GERMANY.

To open SPINNING DEPARTMENTS for the production of yarn in its own factories and also to open dyeing and bleaching factories and chemical laboratories. To open agencies and business connections with the wholesale merchants and retail dealers on the Co-operative Principles and afford them facility for the sale of the manufactured goods of this Company.

PROSPECTUS AND SHARE APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Apply to :—

D. N. BANERJEE & Co.

Managing Agents,

50-2, DHURRAMTOLLA ST., CALCUTTA.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, the Up Gujarat Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 21.50 instead of at 21.20 and arrive at Colaba at 11.10 instead of 9.0. The Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20.20 instead of at 20.15 and will not stop at Grant Road. A Restaurant Car will run on the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains betwen Bulsar and Bombay for the convenience of 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Detailed revised timings at intermediate stations can be ascertained from the Notices exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

1183

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NATHMAL HEMRAJ, of Bombay Marwadi Hindoo inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 833¾ (eight hundred and thirty-three and three-fourth) square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 2, New Nos. B/3443 and 3447, Old Survey No. 473 and New Survey No. A/1453 together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, buildings, premises, etc., erected and standin thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3240, and 3241 (3) and Street Nos. 704, and 705B Portuguese Church Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Portuguese Church Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Raoji Ramchandra Javle, on or towards the East by the property of Keshav Waman and on or towards the West by a portion of the property belonging to Joseph Manuel D'Monte together with the right of using well-water, etc.

Dated at Bombay this 29th day of May, 1920.

FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1277

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS.

KNOWN AS RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of September 1919, the following immoveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court AT THE PREMISES AT POONA on SUNDAY, the 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1920, at the hour of HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part, No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mula, on the South by a Public Road, on the West by fields and on the East also by fields, with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY.—All and singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the conditions of Sale.

Thirdly.—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 Acre and 24.25 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to the Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

Both the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the Lease, dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

965

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARJIVAN alias VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of permanent khoti tenure whereof the Khot is Abdulhamid Habibbhoy, situate at Kanera (Borivli) in the Thana District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 2286 sq. yds. or thereabouts and forming part of land bearing Nos. 57 and 32 which land being Khoti has not yet been Surveyed under the Records of Rights Act together with an undivided one-third of 454 sq. yds. of land being the area of half the common passage towards the West leading to the public road and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the property of Wasoodev Mahadev on the West by the other half of the said common passage belonging to Udhavji Morarjee and beyond that by the property of Bhagwanji Gokalji, on the North by the property of Odhavji Morarjee and on the South by the property of Madhoosoodan Jairam.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
1163 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAPPOO KANA has agreed to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Century Buildings, Hornby Road, within a fortnight from the publication hereof, failing which the property will be sold without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Enami containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or bungalows standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Dadar or from Dadar to Kumbharwada Road, in the Dart called the Dunchonkhan in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3215 (1) and Street No. 679 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1459 and bounded as follows, on the East by the Dadar Kumbharwada Road aforesaid, on the West by the private passage on the North by the property of Keshav Ramchandra and another and on the south by the property of Thomas Baptista.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1920.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

1282

...d HEAD MASTER
...ra High School.
...monials to the under-
...ucation and lowest

...C. SUTARIYA,
...al. Superintendent,
Dharangadra State.
1275

...HORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

...CE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ...OURTH ORDINARY GENERAL ...ING of the Shareholders of the ... Company, will be held on WEDNES... ..., the 16th day of June, 1920, at 5.30 ... (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact other ordinary and business of the Company.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th day of June to 23rd day of June 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th May 1920.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the company, on and after Thursday, the 24th June, 1920, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 16th June 1920, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 1254

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DATTATRAYA LUXMAN VALVA has contracted to sell the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim to ... upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office ...ithin the Bora Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase shall be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and buildings erected thereon situate at Chowpatty, in the Registration District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1962.10 square yards be the same more or less and bounded as follows, on the North by the Chowpatty Road, on the South by vacant ground belonging to Government on the East by the property of the late Meherbai widow of Nowroji Ardeshir Dawar and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of late Toolsidas Kissondas and which piece of land is Registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue as Quit and ground rent property under old Nos. 85, 85A and New Nos. 11311 and 11313, Old Survey No. 3C and D and New Survey No. 7301 and which premises are registered in the Books of the Municipality under Ward D. No. 2575 and Street Nos. 76, 78, Chowpaty Road.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.
1299 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVIND DAJI PAVAR, of Ratnagiri, Hindu, late a Manufacturer of Aerated Waters at Arthur Road, Chinchpokli ..... Deceased.

SHIVRAM GOVIND PAVAR, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Chinchpokli outside the Fort of Bombay, a Draftsman in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1289

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHOLABHAI NANABHAI JAVERI has contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest, thereto, or therein or in or to any part thereof by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All those plots of land together with the buildings or chawls and wells standing thereon and therein situate in the village of Hariyall in the District of Thana Taluka Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bounded as follows that is to say: on or towards the East partly by the Agra Road and partly by the property of the Vendor hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the West by a Hill belonging to Haji Haroon Jan Mahamad, on or towards the North by the Pawai Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Haji Haroon Jan Mohamad.

Entry. No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni Nos.	Area acs.	Gs.	Amount of assessment.
40	96	Nil	18	„	39	2 0 0
40	96	Nil.	19	„	7	1 8 0
40	96	Nil.	20	„	10	0 8 0
40	99	1	Nil.	„	3¾	0 12 0
40	99	2	Nil.	2	19½	13 0 0
40	99	3	Nil.	„	14½	1 0 0
40	99	4	Nil.	„	21½	1 0 0
40	99	5	Nil.	„	15½	0 12 0
27	99	6	Nil.	„	8½	0 8 0
40	99	Nil.	1	„	7	0 4 0
40	99	Nil.	2		3½	0 2 0
40	99	Nil.	3	„	32½	2 0 0
40	99	Nil.	4	„	14	0 1 0
40	100	Nil.	1	„	33	1 8 0
40	100	Nil.	2	„	12	0 12 0
27	100	Nil.	3	1	10	2 8 0
40	100	Nil.	4	7	39	14 0 0
27	100	Nil.	5	1	2	2 0 0
40	100	Nil.	6	0	36	1 8 0
40	101	1	Nil.	0	31½	6 0 0
40	102	Nil.	1	0	11	0 8 0
40	102	Nil.	3	0	6	0 4 0
40	103	1	Nil.	0	13	1 8 0
40	103	2	Nil.	0	17	2 0 0
40	103	3	Nil.	0	33½	7 0 0
40	103	4	Nil.	1	10½	10 0 0
40	103	5	Nil.	0	5½	0 8 0
27	103	6	Nil.	0	34½	2 8 0
40	103	7	Nil.	0	17½	1 0 0
40	103	Nil.	1	0	13	0 8 0
40	103	Nil.	2	0	3	0 2 0
27	103	Nil.	3	1	20	2 0 0
40	103	Nil.	4	1	33	1 8 0
27	13	1	0	0	4½	0 4 0
27	14	1	0	0	17½	2 8 0
				27	26	

SECONDLY:—All these plots of land with the buildings or chawls and wells standing thereon and therein situate in the village of Hariyali in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East partly by the Agra Road and partly by the property of the said Haji Haroon Jan Mohamad on or towards the West, North and South by the properties of the said Haji Haroon Jan Mohamad.

PARTICULARS OF THE PLOTS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

Entry. No.	Survey. No.	Pot. No.	Falni. No.	Area acres.	Gs.	Amount of Assessment.
43	96	..	16	2	19	5 0 0
43	98	1	Nil.	0	3¼	0 2 0
				2	22¼	

THIRDLY:—All those plots of land together with the bungalows or chawls and wells standing thereon and therein situate in the Village of Hariyali in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette, and Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Agra Road and partly by the property of the said Haji Haroon Jan Mohamad, on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Haji Haroon Jan Mohamad and partly by the Hill belonging to the said Haji Haroon Jan Mohamad and on o rtowards the North and South by the properties of the said Haji Haroon Jan Mohamad.

PARTICULARS OF THE SAID PLOTS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

44	96	Nil.	6	0	29	1 8 0
43	96	Nil.	9	2	8	5 0 0
				2	37	

FOURTHLY:—All that plot of land together with the buildings or chawls and wells standing thereon and therein situate in the village of Hariyali in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette, and Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Agra Road and on or towards the West, South and North by the property of the Vendor and which bear the following particulars.

Entry.	Survey.	Falni.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
353	102	2	20	1 0 0

FIFTHLY:—All that plot of land together with buildings (if any) thereon and situate on the West of the G. I. P. Railway Line in the Village of Hariyali in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Kurla and of the following particulars.

Entry. No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres.	Arcas No.	Gunta. No.	Assessment Rs. as. p
253	88	3	..	21		1 0 0

SIXTHLY:—All that plot of land together with the buildings (if any) thereon situate on the Village of Hariyali in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Kurla and of the following particulars.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment Rs. as. p.
211	83	2	20	1 0 0

Dated this 26th day of May, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1290

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MATHURADAS NARANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, inheritance, gift, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon being plot No. 14 on Gamdevi estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 934 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7336 and registered in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2882 (7) and Street No 2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Owen Dunu Road, on or towards the West by plots Nos. 15 and 16 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Board, on or towards the North by the Gowalia Tank Recreation ground and on or towards the South by plot No. 17 of the Gamdevi Estate.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1920.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
1302 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate at Bonavla in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal District Poona, known as Plot No. 12 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 78 and 79 and New Survey No. 110 and bounded on the East partly by Survey No. 80 and partly by a private Road or strip of land left for a road, on the West by the Khandalla Shuchern Road Track on the North by Survey No. 81 and on the South by Survey No. 78.

Dated this 28 day of May, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
1296 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BACHOOBAI HORMUSJI DANTRA, widow and Surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra (her Co-Executor being the late Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, since deceased) and the beneficieries under the said Will being (1) the said Bachoobai Hormusji Dantra, (2) the heirs of the said Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, (3) Sorabji Hormusji Dantra, (4) Perozbai Hormusji Dantra), has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, called Banam Parbodi, situate, lying and being at Versova, in the District of Thana and in the Registration District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24½ gunthas or thereabouts, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 63, Sub No. 1, and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 69, and bounded on the East by the Road leading to Versova, on the West by the Oart of Padre Joao Antone and Fuchoo Dalmeda, on the North by the Oart called Ambata and on the South by the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
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3

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WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1212

WANTED—An ACCURATE (Oliver) TYPIST with good speed. Pay according to qualification to see between 9 and 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. NENSI TEJPAL & CO., Thomas Street, Lower Colaba. 1262

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE in Science, a graduate in History and a Matric. Apply sharp stating salary to the SECRETARY EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Borsad. 1301

WANTED—A PARTNER, experienced in a foundry and mechanic works, who can invest from Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 good earning. Write for full particulars to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1261

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Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Empire No. 2, Leather Case, fine, ...	175
Remington 10 Visible, Rs. 190, 210 ...	260
Remington 10 Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, as new, ...	210
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The Story is one of great power and appeal. It is Drama from the first scene. It grips and thrills as the four principal characters begin to weave their net of Love, Hate, Passion and Rebellion, and does not end until the very last scene.

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Do not miss to see this Exquisite Goldwyn Photo-play—you will want to see it again and again, such is its Magnetic Attracting Power! See it To-Day.

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Two Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 & 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 26th.

		Sales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports Bales		
Mid. Americans Spot		26.82
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel		75.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	28.07
	Oct.	25.25
	Jan.	23.50
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	Not quoted.
	Oct.	25.13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, May 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	24.18
June	
July	23.81
Aug.	23.67
Sept.	23.44
Oct.	23.26
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan.	23.30
Feb.	
Mar	
April	

Prices taken at 10.15 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	24.41
June	24.38
July	24.28
Aug.	24.13
Sept.	24.00
Oct.	23.76
Nov.	23.30
Dec.	23.08
Jan.	22.85
Feb.	22.60
Mar	22.36
April	22.10

Tone.—Firm.

Liverpool, May 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	23.60
July.	24.23
Oct.	23.02
Jan.	22.62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.80
" " Fully Good	12.25
" " Fine	12.75
" No. 1 Oomras Good M. G.	17.25
" " Fully Good M. G.	18.25
" " Fine	18.85
" Broach Good M. G.	20.35
" " Fully Good	20.85
" " Fine	21.35
" Broach Scinde Good	12.25
" " Fully Good	12.57
" " Fine	12.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 26th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
" Forwarded	45,000
" Imports	42,000
" Stock	11,?,000
Actual Weekly Sales	10,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		12,000
Day's Export to Great Britain		11,000
" " to Continent		4,000
Futures at New York July		23.13
" " Oct.		25.34
" " Jan.		23.70
Spot Cotton at New York		40.00
" " Orleans		
Futures at New Orleans July		23.13
" " Oct.		25.20
Fair Rio Coffee (N. 7 Quality)		14 1/2
Demand Bills		3.87.25
Silver Commercial Bars		102 1/4

New York, May 27th.

Futures at New York July	23.18
" Oct.	25.45
" Jan.	23.75

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 26th.

Bank 8%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	59 7/8
" 2 months hence	59 7/8
Rate of Discount Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	107/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 5%	48
Rupee Paper 5%	69 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69 3/4
Government Securities 2½	51 1/2
Rs. On London at Paris, France	48.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£83

WAR LOANS.

London, May 26th.

Funding Loan 4%	£70
Victory Loan 4%	£80
5% Now	£86

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	56
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	56

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£36 1/2
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Value	£45 1/2
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nearest Value	£40 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Sellers	£15
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Quoted	£40
Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	£14

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£89½
Copper Brazlers	£170
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	16s
" White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	16s
" Yellow Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	10s
" Yellow Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	10s

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June/July Paid	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 28.

Since the close of the 20th instant, wide fluctuations have occurred in New York and Liverpool, partly owing to outside influences and partly to low forecasts of the forthcoming Bureau Report. Sensational reports of a slump in prices in various articles in America temporarily affected the cotton market, and at one time the July position in New York showed a decline of 170 points. Up to the close of the 27th instant, New York now shows a decline of 57 points in July since the 20th instant and a decline of 30 points in October, and Liverpool is 12 ponits lower for July and 11 points lower for January. The main thing to be kept in view is however the progress of the American crop, for on this will depend the trend of the market for the next four or five months. We shall no doubt see many wide fluctuations while the crop matures, but as the crop has had a bad start it will be more susceptible to any unfavourable weather, and the market will be nervous on declines until a good yield is assured. Sellers and buyers of Americans will each have a chance, but our advice to both is to take a fair profit when an opportunity offers.

On Friday last in the local market Fully Good Broach July-August closed at Rs. 434. On Saturday the range was from Rs. 429 to Rs. 422. Monday was a holiday, and on Tuesday the highest and lowest were Rs. 407 and Rs. 404. Wednesday's fluctuations were from Rs. 415 to Rs. 410, and yesterday the highest was Rs. 424 and the lowest Rs. 415½, the market closing at Rs. 423. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 423, and at about 1 p.m. was Rs. 425½. Closing rates are given below.

In the early part of the week the sharp decline in New York had a depressing effect locally, and though prices recovered partly later on there has been no actual strength in the market. We are practically on the level of pre-war prices, but the absence of demand from Japan, and outside factors to which we have previously referred, tend to check any material advance. At the same time there is an undercurrent of bullishness, the prevailing feeling being that the present level of prices is much too low, and a complete change of sentiment may occur at any time. The May settlement for Broach passed off at Rs. 480, and we await with considerable interest the maturing of the July-August settlement.

Ready cotton has been quiet, and except for stapled styles there has been little enquiry.

The Daily Weather Report gives no indication of the approach of the monsoon. During the past week rainfall has been general in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Guzerat and Central India, and some heavy showers have fallen in the Central Provinces. In all these districts temperature is from 10 deg. to 30 deg. below normal, the conditions being more like those of the cold weather. The sea is smooth along the whole of West Coast.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	402
Fully Good Bengal	July	215
Fine Oomras	July	287

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 28th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	223
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	424
Fine M.G. Oomras	July.	292
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	
" "	July-Aug.	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	280	240	215	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	280	240	215	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2.	335	305	275	—	"
Central P. No. 1	405	380	330	—	"
M.G. Central No. 2.	385	345	305	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	505	435	370	"
M. G. P. American	—	—	—	—	"
Saw G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Dholleras	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	—	—	—	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/0
Bank Demand	1/0
Docs Acceptance 8m/s	2 2 5/8
Fcs. Demand	43¾
American Dollars	253
Hongkong	207
Shanghai	131
Japan	130
Singapore	113½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Bombay, May 28th.

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davida No. 20	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 0
Shapurji No. 6½	0 11 0
Japan No. 40/1	2 14 0
Do. No. 42/2	2 14 0
Do. No. 2/40	2 12 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 28th May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
"	1/0	83	4	0
"	1 1/4	83	0	0
"	1 3/2	82	0	0
"	1 3/4	81	8	0
"	2/0	81	4	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 28th May

	per mod.	Rs	a.	p
Coopper.	3/4	83	8	0
"	1/0	82	12	0
"	1 1/4	84	8	0
"	1 1/2	84	8	0
"	1 3/4	84	8	0
"	2/0	84	8	0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		69	8	0
Pench t-ka Jolab		22	8	0
Copper English-Brass		85	8	0
Brass-Bars		38	8	0

(Continued on Page 10.)

H. E. The Rt. Hon'ble Thomas David Baron
CARMICHAEL
of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Holmwood
of the High Court, Calcutta.

The Earl of Ponis, Descendant of Lord Clive
(LONDON).

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AND OTHERS
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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.61in. of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and the air remains damper than usual. Temperature remains unusually low both by day and by night; Rawalpindi reports a maximum of only 77 deg. F. which is as much as 23 deg. below the average.

The United Provinces.—They sky is lightly to moderately clouded and the air is damper than usual at most stations. Both day and night temperatures continue to remain considerably lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.37 in. of rain. The sky is moderately clouded in Sind and is clear or only lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual at Bikaner, Mount Abu and Kotah. Temperature is about normal at Karachi but is considerably lower than usual in the rest of the division both by day and by night. The maximum at Jacobabad and Bikaner remains 19 deg. below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa has had a heavy fall of 1.30 in. of rain and Neemuch reports 0.30 in. The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Ahmedabad and in defect at Indore. Day temperature is about normal at Dwarka, Veraval and Surat and is below it elsewhere; night temperature is below the average in Gujarat, Central India West and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear in the north-west and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Raipur, Jubbulpore and Saugor and in defect at Khandwa and Amraoti. Temperature is generally below normal both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri and Marmugao. Temperature is about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is moderately clouded at Hyderabad, but is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Nizamabad. Day temperature is below the average at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease of rain in Rajputana and in south-east Madras. It has fallen locally in the extreme north of the Punjab and in north Gujarat, Central India West, south Rajputana and south Malabar. Temperature remains lower than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana.

Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few falls are possible in the Punjab and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary, for the 27th May, 1920.

Weather is still unsettled over the greater part of the country and temperatures remain very low in the Punjab and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the east and the north Punjab, Kashmir, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, the west of the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat, Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Monywa three-quarters of an inch; Dibrugarh one; Meerut, Khushab a quarter, Murree, Cherat, Udaipur a half; Sutna a half; Seoni a quarter; Mysore three-quarters; Meresra one and a half; Nellore two; Kodaikanal one and a half.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th May 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m 4 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.780 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 "
Dew Point	73.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.618
Extent of cloudy sky (Ant whole sky cloudy =10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91 5 "
Minimum do. do.	81.6 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.W E W WNW.
Movement of Wind	150 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	6.00 "
Do. do. year	1.92 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.00 "

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.46 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th May, 1920 was 29.910 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.15 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 30 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 30 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.46 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable given.

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d) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.

A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such a elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set

(f) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

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Sequence (Index) Files, .. doz. ..	4	0	0
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Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

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M.B.E.H. (London).

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

13, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED:

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountants." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book ... Please apply to S. A. SHARANG ...

BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

UCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

The AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electro-Plate, Wares, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian, Glass-wares and a Rich Garden and two Landaulette Motor Cars, one of "Belsize and one Renault Makers."

Under instructions from the Executors of late Mr. N. M. Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 12th, and SUNDAY the 13th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Lily", Cumballa Hill, opposite the Petit Sanatorium, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, rich silk-lined tapestry lady's chairs, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, sweet-toned cottage piano, electric chandeliers, very rich inlaid and mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, mattresses, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, etc., etc.

The gardens plants will be sold after the furnitures.

One Belsize Landaulette 14 to 18 H.P. four cylinder Car, just overhauled and repainted with entirely tyres.

One four cylinder 14 to 15 H.P. Renault Car, Landaulette Body in thorough working order.

The property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Newly-Built Landed Property, at Laburnum Road, opposite to the White House.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, Solicitor for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Thakordas Goculdas, Mangaldas Jivandas and Bhikhabhai Soorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, leased to Mr. J. J. Marsland under an Indenture of Agreement bearing date the 11th day of April, 1911, and expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, of the one part and the said J. J. Marsland of the other part and now belonging to Mr. Shavakshaw Dinshaw Dawar, admeasuring 735 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Plot Nos. 51, 52 (part of) New Survey No. 7335 and situate at Laburnum Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay, under "D" Ward No. 2883 (16a), Street No. ( ), and bounded on the North by a service passage belonging to the City Improvement Trust, on the South by the said Laburnum Road, on the East by the property of Aidesir Dadabhai and on the West by the property belonging to Husseinbhai Heptoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff and Vachha Solicitors for the Vendors, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 31st May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles.—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

1 sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co.
The property of Mr. B. Hamilton:—
Dining table, cupboard, cot, etc.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Multani Parasram Gopaldas and ors, Insolvents:—

Safe, gadlas, takias, mehta boxes, silver broken watch, silver cup, hanging lamp, false coins, etc., etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the guardian to Bhavanrao Nirgande, minor, the following:—

Cupboards, tables, chairs, looking glasses, vase lamps, wall clocks, copper and brass pots, large boxes, pictures and photo frames, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
2 bundles Manilla Hemp Rope size 2½ inches.
2 bundles Manilla Hemp Rope size 3 inches.
2 bundles Manilla Hemp Rope size 4 inches.

Under instructions from Valli Ayoob Esq. and on account and at the risk of the defaulter, The Union Agency, of Prag Mahals, Dhobi Talao:—

About 5½ tons of linseed cakes, being the remaining quantity not taken delivery out of the whole lot of 15 tons (wherein 9½ tons is taken delivery).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 English handsome brougham.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 pair Arab horses.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla, No. 17, Victoria Terrace, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the above address household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumb-waiters, drawing room suite, teapoys, cane furniture, mirror and penal door almirah, clothes press, cushion chairs, meatsafe, iron and brass double and single cots with mattresses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing table, marble centre table, marble wash-hand table, jardineers, cabinets, glass door case, iron baba cot and craddle wall clock, piano stool, bath tub, gindy with stand, crockery-ware, etc.

The property of C. Higham, Esq.,
The property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES MULTAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Seth Khimji Vishram and on account and at the risk of Seth Vardman Jetsey.

300 Bales cotton Multan.

The above goods are lying at the Sagar Press Godown of Seth Khimji Vishram.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES KHANDESH COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Ramdayal Shivnarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Meghji Chaturbhuj:—

16 bales Khandesh Cotton (Sindh Kheda).

The above goods are lying in the godown of Seth Cooverji Pitamber at Bhugun Gully, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

A very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Cotton Linings, Puttoo cloth, checks, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Tweed, Blanketing Cloth, Dungaree Cloth, Khaki Twill, Flannels, Grey Drill, Bleached Drill, one large lot of mosquitto netting (slightly damaged).

Also a very great lot of white and grey Nensookhs and khaki puggri cloth, etc., etc.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed af the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 29th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining about 3,000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "SHINYO MARU."

About 3,000 full pressed bales high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha, Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mitsui Busan Kaisha, R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co. and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe, Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Building Plots at Tamarind and Armenian Roads, fronting the Ned 45 feet Road, running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOT A.—A piece of land containing an area of 1,215 square yards or thereabouts with frontages on three sides thereof facing respectively towards the south on the New Road, now under construction from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, towards the East on Tamarind Lane and towards the north on Armenian Lane (which is to be widened to 30 feet).

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts with frontages towards the south on the New Road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane aforesaid and towards the north and west on Armenian Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 11th proximo at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the following properties:

Case No. VI. New Survey No. 1/1820 G. Ward No. 3433 (1) and Street No. 897—898 Dadar Kumbharwada.

A framed building of 2 stories and 2 ground floor chawls.

Case No. VII. New Survey No. 1A/1820 G. Ward No. 3433, (3—4) and Street No. 897 (be) Dadar Kumbharwada.

A framed building of 2 stories.

Case No. XVI. 182/1834 G. Ward No. 3388 (1—2) 3389 and Street No. 882—882A—883 Dadar Kumbharwada.

A ground floor framed building.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 29th May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO PRINCES, CHIEFS AND INVESTORS.

PRIVATE SALE OF SPACIOUS ONE-STORIED BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT MOUNT ABU.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will receive private offers for the purchase of the undermentioned property till the 31st May, 1920:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mount Abu within British Territory and admeasuring about 3 acres and 4 goonthas, together with a spacious and beautiful one-storied Bungalow known as "Brij Kothee" standing thereon. The Bungalow consists of several drawing rooms, bed-rooms, etc., and has outhouses and servants' quarters.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1920.

SHEAVES.

THE NEXT WAR

BY AN IDLER

Ane of the foremost thinkers of Germany, to-day, is Dr. Walter Rathenau, who is known for wide and broad outlook. He is anything but a Prussian. He still retains the regard of Englishmen. Three days after the outbreak of the war it was he who warned the German war-lords of the madness of their adventure and predicted a failure but could not succeed in persuading them to keep out of the exploit.

Doctor's Forecast.

Recently a correspondent of a British journal went to Germany and interviewed "Herr Doctor" who provided him with the following forecast:—

"With the coming of the twenty-first century, the world will include exactly three great Powers—America, Russia, and Japan. By or before the year 2100 there will come a conflict that will decide which one of these three Powers will cease to function. All three cannot continue to exercise their sway, the extent of which in each case will be infinitely vaster than anything the world has ever known. There will be room for only two of them. One must go under.

"At the moment the odds favour Japan to win. The reason is obvious. Russia must prove the determining factor. The nation which allies itself with Russia will emerge victor from the inevitable conflict. For the Russia of 2100 will be an immeasurably different Russia from her present people—and there will be a hundred millions more of them."

Britain is well past her Prime.

"Empires are no more immune from final death than are individuals who constitute them," observed Rathenau who predicted that in 2100 "the British Empire will have gone to its grave—dead at a respected old age." He proceeded: "Even now the British Empire has arrived at the sedentary age. She is well past her prime".

Regarding the Versailles treaty the German intellectual observed that its 'crime' is not the harshness of the peace terms under which Germany must stagger, but the Balkanization of all Europe, the results of which must work to the undoing of France and Belgium and Italy no less than to Germany". The doctor is very persimistic about the future of Europe, which, he thinks, is beyond recuperation. He says" We are too old, all of us. We must give way to youth. And the world's three youths are America Russia and Japan. The present chaotic condition of Russia is not to be considered according to him. "Wise men ignore to-day in contemplation of history's to-morrow." He thinks that "The Russia of 2100 is not going to be in a state of chaos."

Destructive Settlement.

In England opinion in favour of the revision of the Peace Treaty is fast developing. Even the women are condemning it as destructive, and demanding its revision. The National Conference of Labour Women, held in mail week, adopted a resolution which declared that "the economic reconstruction of Europe is the only secure foundation for the peace and prosperity of the world," condemned the Peace Treaty as "a destructive rather than a constructive settlement," and demanded its revision under the terms agreed to by the Entente at the Armistice so as to relieve the starving peoples "from the overwhelming burdens thrust upon them." The resolution also demanded peace with Russia, the cancellation of Inter-Allied indebtedness, an international loan, the world organisation of raw material, and that the Government should do its utmost to relieve European famine.

Tabriz.

Tabriz, where a Bolshevist source reports a rising but of which no official confirmation is received, is the most populous city and the chief commercial emporium of Persia. Standing near the Russian and Turkish frontiers, it has became a great entrepot. The city is said to be "surrounded by thousands of well-watered gardens".

Mr. Montagu and Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Montagu has been anything but fair towards Mr. Horniman. A writer, in the "Daily Herald" thus deals with the arguments trotted out by the Secretary of State:—

Mr. Montagu's "explanation" of the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman from India without trial is a classic in its way. "The question of the trial," he said, "lies with the Governor of Bombay. Sir George Lloyd would, of course, be the first to admit that trial is always preferable, but he must have regard to all the circumstances of the case." This calm assertion of the right of the Executive to decide whether or not a man against whom it chooses to make charges shall be tried would have staggered even the Ministers of Charles I. And if I remember rightly, this was one of the chief issues of a little squabble that ended in meadow at Runnymede. But, bless you, Mr. Montagu can't be bothered with Magna Charta and nonsense of that kind.

Unsubstantiated Charges.

The journalist proceeds:—

Incidentally, I notice that Mr. Montagu declares that "Mr. Horniman knows perfectly well what his offence is" Now, that has nothing in the world to do with the question of his right to a fair trial. But, as a matter of fact, all that Mr. Horniman *does* know is that a series of allegations have been made against him which Mr. Montagu has been challenged to substantiate, and which Mr. Montagu has never attempted to substantiate. But, bless you, Mr. Montagu has no time to treat Mr. Horniman with common fairness.

A Railway Grievance.

"The in-coming Peshawar Express has of late been making no halt at the Grant Road Station" writes a correspondent who proceeds. "This has entailed a lot of trouble and expenditure on a large number of people, who have now to traverse large distances from Colaba to reach their residences in Grant Road, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Byculla, &c." "The Gujrat Mail stops at the Grant Road, why should not the Peshawar?" asks my correspondent, who says that it is difficult to get gharries in a hot summar day at Colaba. I have every sympathy with the grievance of my correspondent. At Colaba, when specially the Express has to catch no other train, I think it is only fair that the railway management should reintroduce the old practice of stopping the Express at the Grant Road. A halt of ten minute would not mean much for either the Colaba destined travellers or the railway people, but surely it would be conducive to the comfort and convenience of a lot of travellers residing in the city and the vicinity. The attention of the authorities is invited.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

VISIT TO EDINBURGH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, May 1.

Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Syud Hossain with Maulvi Syud Sulaiman who were on a visit to Edinburg addressed the members of the Edinburgh Indian Association at the Asociation Halls, 11 George Square on Thursday the 29th April at 4 p.m.

Mr. V. K. Parama Nayagam, President of the Association presided. There was a large and representative gathering of all the Indians, Ceylonese and Egyptians resident in Edinburg.

Mr. Parama Nayagam in introducing Mr. Mahomed Ali said that Mr. Mahomed Ali's name was so well known to all of them taht no words of introduction were necessary. After dwelling at great length on the Hidnu-Muslim unity the president concluded his speech by remarking that all India today as one man demanded the "Statu quo ante bellum" of the Turkish Empire. If this were not granted the consequences will be disastrous both to Britain and India. On behalf of the members of the Association the president wishd the Deputation every success in their mission.

Mr. Mahomed Ali who on rising was received with deafening cheers said that it gave him very great pleasure to meet such a large gathering of his countrymen and co-religionists. He said that he has made a voyage of 7000 miles to save the soul of 70 millions of Indian Muslims. During the War they contributed men, money and munitions for the sake of the Empire and in return they were promised a new heaven and a new earth. They came to Britain on a peaceful deputation to demand from the British people the fulfilment of the pledges made during the War. That was not much to ask considering the disinterested services which India, the poorest country in this world, had rendered for the sake of the people of Great Britain. The 315 millions of the people of India were one in their demand for the spiritual and temporal integrity of the Khaliphate. It was only by her religious neutrality that Britain managed to maintain her supremacy over India and it would, therefore, be rather dangerous for her to wound the religious susceptibilities of her Indian Muslim subjects.

He further remarked that the masses of Great Britain were very sympathetic towards the Khalipate question but it was unfortunate that the Big Three were having the say in the matter. But whatever the ultimate decision of the "Big Three" might be the Indian Muslims would know no peace till their religious neutrality was assured. Mr. Mahomed Ali concluded his address by thanking the members on behalf of the deputation for their patient hearing.

Mr. Syud Hossain dwelt mainly on the Hindu Muslim unity. He said that the late war and the Punjab atrocities of April 1919 have contributed a great deal to the solution of the Hindu Muslim problem. Nver before in the history of India has there been such a complete accord between the Hindus and Muslims as it was to-day.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the members of the deputation by the Hon. Secretary Mr. N. K. Menon. It was seconded by Mr. K. R. Pillai and the proceedings came to a close at 6 p.m.

BUGS IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last Saturday night I went to Lonavla by the 23-55 train leaving Victoria Terminus. I took my seat in one of the 3rd class compartments and not even ten minutes had passed by when bugs began their attack on my body and suck my blood. I had intended to take a sound sleep as I was suffering from fever but under the circumstances mentioned above, I could not even sit on my place. On turning over the benches of the boggie I found to my utter surprise that the bugs had made their house peacefully under the benches with the sole intention of hurting the poor 3rd class passengers. I therefore sat on the passage which was for passing the passengers from one place to another and thus passed the whole night without any sleep. The party of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade was travelling by the same train and I heard several of their members talking of the same complaint and abusing the poor bugs for nothing. Similar was the case when I returned from Lonavla to Bombay on Sunday night the 23rd instant. I therefore, request the Traffic Superintendent to inquire into this matter immediately thus removing this public nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

F. B. L.

Bombay, May 25.

THE FACT IS PATENT
that
BARRY'S INK TABLETS
have won special approbation for all.
CHEAPEST AND BEST
M. R. BARRY & SON.
6/A. Kasai Seal Street, CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RELIGIOUS DEVOTEE KILLS HIS WIFE

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Emperor.
vs.
Janardhan Dyanota
(Before Mr. Justice Shah and Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

The accused was in this case charged with the murder of his wife Rahi by cutting her throat with a penknife at his village in the Satara District on 16th December, 1919. The trial took place before Mr. Baker, District and Sessions Judge of Satara who disagreeing with the opinion of the assessors found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death subject to the confirmation of the sentence by the High Court.

The case therefore came on yesterday for confirmation before the vacation Bench. The accused had also appealed from the conviction and the matter was heard yesterday by their Lordships, Mr. G. S. Dandwate appeared for the accused (appellant).

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

Briefly, the alleged facts were that the accused was a religious devotee visiting Pandharpur and other holy places for pilgrimage. There was a quarrel between him and his wife Rahi at Alandi on account of his insisting on having some ornaments of hers as he wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Benares. She refused to give these ornaments to him. Both then returned to Peth, their village on December 14th. On that night, the accused his wife and his daughter aged 9, slept in the house. Next morning a neighbour Bhagu was awakened by the cries of the girl and desired him to admit her but the accused pushed her out and closed the door.

Afterwards the accused and his daughter went to the house of one Sitaram, a neighbour who lived opposite. Sitaram noticed that the accused had a cut on his finger and blood on his clothes. Sitaram questioned him when he admitted that he had killed his wife. He also admitted this before other persons and when asked the reason for it he said that it was his fate. Later in the day the accused was arrested on the information of a man named Yakub.

After hearing the arguments of the pleader for the accused their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentenced and dismissed the appeal.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Out of 147 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month the following 74 have passed:—

Abdul Hamid Khan, Nilkanth Amritrao Bande, Sant Kumar Banerji Gajanan Sadashiv Barve, Sundrabai Bhalerao, Damodar Malhar Bhosekar Chhotalal Kahanji Borsada, Laxmanrao Chintalapudy, Rangachary Cholemary, Dornadula Chenchu Obiah Devar Archibald Maurice Fratel, Ltkhrj Shivdas Gianchandani, Gangadhar Vinayak Godbole, Shahurao Bhaguji Gorde, Hari Dutt Tiwari Gour, Ganesh Narayan Jog, Narayan Vasudev Joshi, Shambhuprasad Ratilal Joshi, Hasumiya Mahabhumiya Kadri, Erach Maneckji Kapadia, Karta Ram Khatri, Swami Saran Khatri, Nuggehalli Krishnaswamy, Damodar Balkrishna Kulkarni, Ramchandra Govind Kurlekar, Kailash Narayan Mathur, Vrajlal Dharamchand Meghani, Hirachand Premchand Mehta, Jayshankar Mulshankar Mehta, A Appunni Menon, V. K. Rama Menon, Merwanji Jehangirji, Subbarao Mukkamala, Carriappa Appeyya Nadicarianda, Nandlalsing, Nasirul Husain, Sholavandan Neralla Nilakantan, Narayan Krishna Nimbargi, Pannalal Oswal-Looha, Laxmishankar Motiram Oza, Ratilal Maganlal Oza, Girdharlal Revashankar Pandya, Girdharlal Malukchand Parikh, Mahadev Anant Patil, Henry Stephen Pereira, Sitapatirao Peyyety, Louisa Margueretta Poynder, Shantaram Krishnarao Pradhan, Leslie Bruce Prescott Kanaiyalal R. Rawal, Karunashankar Mulshankar Rawal, Doulatram Naikram Sadarangani, Krishna Bhimaji Sangoram, Pingali Veerabhadra Sarma, Biharilal Sethi, Ramnand Sharma, Shikh Shamsuddin Sheikh Yusuf, Janardan Sakharam Shendge, Jamnadas Motiram Sheth, Eknath Ramchandra Shetti, Basantiprasad Shukla, Gangadhar Cyril Smith, Lancelot Clarence Smith, Sardarkhan Amirkhan Subedar, Umadatt Sukul Bhagwanlal Sukhwal, Venkateswarrao Surampudi, Amratlal Indraji Trivedi, Partabrai Tilakchand Tulsiani, Anandlal Madhavlal Vatsraiani, Bishen Sahai Varma, Jayagonalrao Vellamchetti, Venkatesh Chitambarrao Kulkarni, Gangadhar Chimnaji Simant.

ELIXIR
(FLESH MAKER)

(Free from cod-liver oil, animal matters, Iron, Strychnin etc., Absolutely Harmless.)

Greatest vitalising food for the brain, bone, flesh and muscle. Rapidly increases blood, repairs tissue-waste. As a digestive and fattening food it is of supreme value to the most delicate stomach of the dyspeptic. For pale, sickly children and nursing mothers, it is deal. It does not contain creosote, but has done splendid works in the cure of consumption. It is clearly indicated wherever there has been any loss. It is highly soothing to the nerves preserving them from the extremes of heat and cold. It does not induce constipation, but controls diarrhoea by giving tone to the intestines.

It develope personal magnetism: and eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, and makes one look young. Its continued use clears the complexion to freshness and beauty. It tightens the relaxed tissues, and gives gracefulness to the figure and build.

PRICE: Rs. 3 PER BOT. (100 DOSES.) 3 BOTTLES Rs. 8.

V. P. Charges 5 annas and 10 annas respectively.

The Great Bengal Pharmacy
Mihijam E. I. R. (India)

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 9s. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

PARSI SCHOOL CLINIC.

NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT.

The Council of the Parsi Central Association has pased the following resolution regarding the urgent need of establishing a Parsi School clinic and appeals to the members of the Parsi community to subscribe generously to the Fund for the clinic which is estimated to cost Rs. 20,000 a year. The Clinic will be organised and started by Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji who has offered his honorary services for the clinic which is meant to preserve the health and prevent disease and defects among the 10,000 Parsi school children of Bombay. Funds are urgently needed to set the clinic going by the time the schools re-open after the summer vacation.

RESOLUTION.

"That this Council approved and adopts the following resolution of the Educational Committee that in the vital interests of the community and to preserve the health and prevent the deterioration of its rising generations, it is essential to establish as early as possible a Parsi school clinic; and it recommends the Educational Committee to put it into force to the best of its efforts."

The following subscriptions have already been promised:—M. J. A. Noble Esq. Rs. 1,000, Tutorial High School through Principal Banaji Rs. 1,000, Manager—Precious Cinema Rs. 1,000, Hormusji C. Adenvala Esq. Rs. 1,000, a Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 2,000.

Intending subscriptions may write to the Association at 123, Esplanade Road, opp. Rajabai Tower, Asquith and Lord Building 4th Floor.

MATUNGA STATION.

Mr. G. A. Dholakia has addressed the following letter to the Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Churchgate, Bombay, on behalf of a large number of residents of Matunga Road:—

Sir,—I am directed by the majority of the residents on the Matunga station side of your railway to submit before you the following request which I trust will receive favourable consideration.

That as you are aware during these few months after the construction of several big buildings on this side the habitation has much increased with the consequent rush of further traffic on your Railway. There have been more than 500 families amounting to an approximate population of 2 to 3 thousand on this side and it is found that the total haltings of your local trains are not only insufficient but such as would cause the total dislocation of the communications of such a large number of population with Bombay. On going through the present time-table of your local traffic you can very easily verify my statement. You also know that the traffic up to Dadar is abundantly greater when compared to the means of communications obtainable by the tram cars etc., in the town. Matunga is the first suburb in Bombay where there is no means of communications except the trains. Mahim and other minor suburbs en route get decidedly greater number of trains than Matunga and to say the least of it between Colaba and Bandra, Matunga is the most unfortunate station in getting its own due. It appears from morning to noon arrivals from Colaba to Matunga are sufficient, when the real time of necessity that is the business time is the most ignored, having the minimum of trains and the maximum of traffic. Again after the business hours when the people have to return to the suburbs again from Colaba to Matunga, there is the minimum of trains and the maximum of traffic which puts the whole lot of the population to very serious difficulties and inconveniences. I am, therefore, directed to pray you to be good enough to increase the traffic to the level of the stoppages either at Dadar or at the Bandra station, taking into consideration the present increased traffic.

I have also some other points to bring to your notice which can also be immediately considered. The station has very poor accommodations in such a hot season and for the forthcoming monsoon there are neither enough of rooms nor covering from the sun, which creates a very grave situation indeed. Not to talk of the males, females and children have to wait for the trains which unfortunately at this station are seldom in time standing in the open sun of the months of April and may I, therefore, request you to provide if not immediately permanent some temporary facilities which may obviate this undesirably troublesome difficulties.

Presuming that the question of a regular platform and overbridge is already under your earnest consideration the absence of which too creates grave danger and serious difficulties, I remain satisfied by only mentioning it, with a prayer to see its as early a compliance as possible.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

by which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from the birth or it is inherited from ancestors are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the Specific of one month's use.

Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

The Specific is to be taken for 3 months only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Table No. 5, Benares City, U. P. India.
(1)

GRATIS & POST FREE.

"Dr. Paul's Guide to Health" and "How to make Scented Hair Oils, Perfumes etc. at Home at a very cheap Cost" will be sent free. Write clearly and mention this Paper.

S. PAUL & CO., *Chemists*,
4, Hospital, St., Dharamtala, CALCUTTA.

TURKISH BATHS

2, MARINA MANSION, SANDHURST BRIDGE,

Chowpatti, 2nd floor.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. (Ready) Rs. a. p.	Bazar Terms. (Delivery) Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Dehli 70-75	81 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore 70-75	80 8 0	0 0 0	0 12 0
" Karachi Bengal	80 8 0	0 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 12 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0	0 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 12 0	0 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 8 0	17 2 0	0 0 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 4 0	0 0 0
Teaseed, White 65-70	80 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
" Calcutta 70-75	80 0 0	19 0 0	0 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	17 3 0	18 12 0	0 0 0
Groundnuts	84 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
Mowrahseed	8 0 0	8 2 0	0 0 0
Barley	44 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheraunji	56 0 0	11 0 0	0 0 0
Forwards	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat May	8 5 0		0 0 0
Linseed May	17 6 0		0 0 0
Linseed September	16 0 0		0 0 0
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 13 0		0 0 0

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, May 28.

The Cloth Market has been quiet, but steady during the past week. The slump in the price of Egyptian cotton, which has had the effect of temporarily stopping all trade in fine yarns and manufactured fabrics from these yarns, chiefly in the Bolton district, has reflected in the cotton market here, but the piece-goods bazaar has withstood the shock, chiefly owing to light stocks. However, the uncertainty as to the future outlook has made buyers very cautious, and they are only purchasing their immediate requirements from hand to mouth. Some Bhori buyers have made purchases in small retail quantities for the Ramjan. A few transactions in some well-known cloths have resulted amongst the dealers in the bazaar. The season for white goods will soon come to a close, but the demand has not been brisk. The further rise in the price of foodstuffs and necessaries of life has created a situation, which is causing great anxiety and until this tension is relieved, buyers cannot be expected to turn their attention to cloth.

The Manchester Market has not shown any signs of weakness and makers and spinners seem to be watching further developments before committing themselves to future transactions. Shippers have been remarkably silent as to the present tone of the market on their side. It is interesting to note from a Berlin message to the "Daily Chronicle" that Germany has placed an order with a British firm for Khaki cloth (dyed green) to the value of £75,000 for uniforms for the German police, it being impossible to obtain supplies in Germany.

GREYS.

In Grey Shirtings the values have been well maintained owing to light stocks and small arrivals. Jaconets, Drills and Mulls have also been steady. Local Mill cloths have been somewhat easier and a quiet tone has prevailed throughout, in sympathy with the decline in cotton. Speculators in cotton and shares have been hit hard and it is feared that some failures will result. Japanese cloths have been dull and quiet.

WHITES.

In White Mulls the chief attraction has been 58 inches by 20 yards Bed End styles, which have been scarce and a lot of 40 bales has been sold for Arabian Sea ports. 50 inches by 20 yards D. Sassoon's White Mulls No. 199 of thick quality, which used to go for Basra and Bagdad, have now been sold, 17 bales to some dealers in the market at Rs. 13-4 per piece. Fleming Shaw and Co.'s White Shirtings No. 2174 in 36 inches by 40 yards have changed hands in the bazaar at Rs. 21-8-0. Forbes' White Mulls "119, 229, 339" and "M/MMMM" have advanced by two and four annas per piece respectively. Fleming's W. Mulls No. 8080 has been sold at Rs. 5-7-0.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 23,023 bales and 8,360 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 30th April last, which shows an increase of 1,062 bales and 1,035 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 30th April Last stands at 3,298 packages, which shows a decrease of 238 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during April last have been 14,977 packages of cotton piece-goods and packages of Yarns. The Imports during April 1920 of cotton piece-goods have been 17,074 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 3,135 packages, including those from Japan.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. as. p.
Ralli's Pari No. 2000	39 × 37½/8		17 0 0
" 100000	46 × "		20 8 0
" No 33000	45 × "		17 8 0
" 2200	37 × "		14 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × "		16 8 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43 × 39		----
" No. 2310	44 × 39½		----
Dewhurste' "HBB"	38 × "		27 12 0
" "BB"	38 × "		22 4 0
" "Rupee No 5	35 × "		23 8 0
Bates' No. 12838'	41 × 37½/8		35 0 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44 × 36½		18 0 0
" No. 1500	39 × 37½/8		16 12 0
" No. 5900	38 × 37½/8		14 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½/8		16 8 0
" " 4462	41 × "		17 4 0
" " 1566	33 × 37/37½		10 0 0
Forbes' " 551	38 × 37½/8		----
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 × "		16 12 0
Fleming's No. 1905	45 × 36		23 0 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	33 × 40	33	0 0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	28 × 40	16	0 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29 × 40	25	0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	10	13 0
" " 135	40 × 22	8	13 0
" " 138	40 × 22	8	13 0
" " 686	44 × 22	9	13 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30 × 18		----

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42	33	2 0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36 × 40	40	0 0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	" "	35	0 0
Lyon's C. 4009	" "		----
Ralli's No. 9899	33 × 40		----
Forbes' K.B. 100	36 × 40		----
" 151	33 × 40		----
Fleming's No. 7182	30 × 42	10	2 0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co.'s Flower	36 × 20	21	2 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 × 12	10	0 0
" No. 60	46 × 18	11	0 0
" No. 600	51 × 18	12	0 0
" No. 6000	56 × 18	13	0 0
" No. 880	58 × 20	19	12 0
" No. 81	30 × 10	5	12 0
" Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50 × 13		----
" No 818	38 × 20	11	0 0
" No 250 (6 lines)	54 × 20		----
" No 350 (6 lines)	" "	16	0 0
" No 335 (6 lines)	60 × 20	17	0 0
" No 425 (6 lines)	" "	18	0 0
" No 1440	38 × 20	6	12 0
Ritchie's No. 875	56 × 18	9	12 0
" No 615	39 × 18	7	2 0
" No 66999	49 × 18	7	10 0
" No 839	47 × 18	8	2 0
" M/MMMM 39," 44," 49"	64 × 18	9	0 0
" No 95	58 × 20	10	10 0
" No. 66998	49 × 18	8	0 0
" No. 86999	" "	8	8 0
" No. 775	46 × 18	7	12 0
" No. 875	46 × 18	8	4 0
" No. 975	50 × 18	8	12 0
" No. 615	" "	8	4 0
Graham's No. 420	38 × 18	10	8
" Nos. 0/00/999/40"45"	60 × 18		----
" No. 9999	55 × 18		----
" No. 142	34 × 18	11	0 0
" No. 420	38 × 18	10	4 0
Macdonald's No. 64	58 × 20		----
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 12	5	10 0
Fleming's No. 8080	" "	5	7 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18	7	8 0
" No. 162	31 × 13		----
" No. 1900	" "	5	12 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38 × 22	10	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	25 × 18	7	14 0
" 95050/97970 Saraswati	38 × 13		----
" W/M 96 46	34 × 18	9	0 0
" No. 50000	" "	10	8 0
" Nos.33340/33350/ No. 33360	" "	11	8 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28 × 18		----
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	26 × 18	7	---- 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22	10	0 0
Ritchie's Nos 3500/4610/552026	16		----
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	25 × 18		----
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	26 × 18	7	8 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1920. Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	In 1919. Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan.	21,117	4,894	26,011	54,246	9,253	63,502
Feb.	21,728	5,630	27,358	53,851	8,650	62,501
March	21,961	7,325	29,286	55,483	7,857	60,340
April	23,023	8,360	31,383	48,430	7,136	55,566
May				44,361	5,940	50,309
June				36,475	5,144	41,617
July				33,071	4,694	37,765
Aug.				34,190	4,782	38,972
Sept.				35,288	5,432	40,690
Oct.				31,629	4,922	36,551
Nov.				27,678	5,571	33,249
Dec.				23,019	3,175	26,196

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Docks-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description		A Stock on 31st Mar. 1920.	B* Imports during April 1920.	C Stock on 30th April 1920	D Approximate total deliveries during April 1920.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th April. 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	21,961	8,409	23,023	7,347	+1,062	48,430	42,541	30,716	33,077	51,893
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	7,325	8,665	8,360	7,630	+1,035	7,136	13,509	32,480	27,273	78,340
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	776	170	829	117	+53	1,484	1,055	837	817	934
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	963	1,431	1,108	1,236	+145	1,462	956	1,629	739	2,250
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	3,536	3,135	3,298	2,373	−238	1,1654	8,157	7,435	7,980	7,725
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	1,938	1,006	2,072	862	+144	4,246	2,765	2,845	2,880	2,414
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	374	704	550	528	+176	91	551	1,642	2,966	3,874
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	768	1,217	1,178	807	+410	493	221	623	1,267	2,541

* B. Including Imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 4,240, (2) 703, (3) 1, (4) 425, (5) 825, (6) 229 (7) Nil, (8) 516.

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

"REDTOP" ELECTRIC STOVE

SOLE AGENTS —

Cheaps Economical & Safe Cooker.

Rs. 15 Circular sent
Rs. 17 on request

M. H. DINSHAW & Co.
Green Street, Fort Near Bombay Bank BOMBAY.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	Apl. 15	1920
France	6	per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 23	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 31	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20	1915
Austro-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10	1917
Sweden	5½	per cent	[illegible] 21	1914
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 28	1914
India Bombay	7	per cent	May. 27	1920
India Bengal	7	per cent	Feb. 14	1920
India Madras	9	per cent	Apl. 15	1920

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	11 0 0	per case
White Rose	150°	"	11 0 0	"
Chester	125°	"	10 12 0	"
Monkey	125°	"	8 6 0	"
Monkey Tins	125°	"	8 2 0	2 tins.
Elephant Tins	125°	"	7 15 0	2 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	6 3 0	Imp. Gals

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous years:—

Growths.	For week ending 27th May 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919/20.	1918/19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	5 687	341 345	170 928
Central India	2 611	171 551	123 976
Barsee and Nugger	1 687	199 988	84 247
Hyderabad Gaorani	1 687	123 161	53 657
Berar	17 516	558 974	363 065
Central Provinces	5 640	226 380	177 366
Total Comras	35 903	1 630 370	1 013 239
Dholleras	13 486	198 225	43 835
Broach	15 904	218 174	189 335
Compta ans Dharwar	4 743	98 771	7e 656
Western-Northerns'	3 824	86 161	5 . 628
Bengals N.W. Provinces	454	180 742	76 396
Rajputana	650	45 766	32 967
Sind-Punjab	6 0	357 632	379 599
Canada	303	4 489	7 135
Persian	Nil	2 463	2 287
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2 112	32 547	43 818
American	Nil	Nil	1 265
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	121
Other sorts	18	12 938	10 026
Total	35 610	2 969 200	1 935 393

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 28.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 2/1½.
D D on London, 2/1 3/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/2½.
D D on Paris, Frcs 505.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs 580.
T T on Japan, Rs. 120.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 110 N.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3,89.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs 51.20.
London Silver Spot D, 59 3/8.
London Silver Forward D, 59 3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Bonds, 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 92.
4 per cent Paper, 59/4.
3½ per cent Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened quiet, but improved and closed steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 2450 xd, Bombay Cotton 1190, Bombay Dyeing 3240, Century 1110, Crescent 635, Central India 4540, Currimbhoy 1145, David 1420, Fazulbhoy 1675, Finlay 1160, Indian Bleaching 250, Indore Malwa, 590, Kastoorchand 2250, Kohinoor 3550, Madhavrao Scindia 400 N, Morarji 6100, Manekji Petit 5800, New Great 940, Pearls 1205, Phoenix 960, Shapurji 335, Sholapur 14000, Simplex 800, Standard 2900, Swan 1060, Swadeshi 4550, Andhra Valley 725, Bombay Burma 795, Bombay Burma N I 300 pr, Alcock 970, Bt Burmah Petroleum 20/8, Bombay Tramway 1080, Bombay Steam 452/8, Bundi Cement 48 xd, Indian Cement 545, Katni ord 315, Katni def 1600, New India Insurance 23 pr, Shivraj pur 30, Tata ord 187/8, Tata def 1060, Tata Hydro 1170 xd, Tata Oil 400, Scindia Steam 8 pr, Tata Bank 50.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 28.

The tone of the colour-market remains weak without business passing. This season has passed slack and as the monsoon is drawing near the merchants are not hopeful of immediate prospects of improvement. The stringency in money-market has greatly hampered the business. The mills are purchasing a little from the market as they are reported to have ordered directly to take advantage of the exchange fluctuations.

The quotations are:—

Alizarine, Rs. 1700 to 1800 per drum.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 to 6 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 19 to 22 per lb.
Congo-Red, Rs. 3-12 to 4-8 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 12 to 14 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 13 to 15 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 10 per lb.
Metanil Yellow (pure), Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Metanil Yellow (ord) Rs. 2 to 3 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Re. 1 to 1-8 per lb.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 28.

Since our last report dated the 21st instant our market ruled excited during the latter part of last week on heavy speculative buying for forward positions, prices having touched for ready sugars to Rs. 54-0-0, while July-September shipment touched 108 shillings and since Monday on reports of decline from all quarters dealers became very nervous and began to unload their holdings at lower prices and ready sugar is offered at Rs. 48, while there are sellers for White Java July-September shipment at 90s. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported very quiet with lower prices and many sellers. Java market is very quiet and prices have been reduced by eight gilders with many sellers and no buyers.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O., Rs. 50 equal to 94s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 45,000 bags.
Brown, no stocks.
Soft, Rs. 45 equal to 86s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 12,000 bags.
Mauritius, Rs. 48, stocks 90,000 bags.
Arrival:—
S. S. Akbar with 40,000 bags Mauritius sugar.

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

The Union Bank of India limited working with an authorised Capital of five crores of Rupees (Rs. 5,00,00,000) of which Rupees Sixty Lacs have been called up commenced business three months ago. It has secured its local and London agencies and is now thinging of opening branches in all trading centres.

The Bank open its local branch at Zaveri Bazar on the 2nd June.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 22nd May 1920.

		Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd May 1920		26,39,100	2,01,94,100
G.I.P. Rly.		89,000	6,68,400
A.D.C. Rly.		4,100	29,000
B. K. Rly.		6,100	57,400
C.B. Rly.			
	Total	27,31,300	2,08,54,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd May 1919.		28,02,893	1,99,29,741
G.I.P. Rly.		79,195	6,35,020
A.D.C. Rly.		4,849	25,443
B.K. Rly.		9,014	55,198
C.B. Rly.			
	Total	29,01,412	2,07,13,327
Inc. of Dec. G.I.P. Rly.		−199,493	+1,55 05
Inc. of Dec. A.D.C. Rly		+244	+33,37
Inc. of Dec. B.K. Rly.		−340	+4,65
Inc. of Dec. C.B. Rly.		−914	+3,38 2

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week endings 22nd May. 1920	30,500	2,28,600
Earnings for Corresponding 7 days ending 22nd May 1919.	28,623	198,658
Increase or Decrease	+1,877	+43,342

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd May 1920.	3,200	24,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd May 1919.	3,625	26,374
Increase or Decrease	−425	−2,174

Pachora Jamner Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd May 1920.	3,300	30,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd May 1919.	3,043	23,871
Increase or Decrease	+257	+6,229

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

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will be closed a
6-30 p.m.
omeward
in India and
Prof. P. L.

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ting of the Bombay
Merchants Association,

MONDAY, May 31.

ustrial Bank, Ld., Ordinary General
ing, Navsari Building, 12-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary
General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per. s.s. Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent, from Thursday, (May 27.).

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

JILLA—On Saturday 24th April, 1920 at Gorton House, Pochdah Road, Manchester, to Dr. and Mrs. (Mithibai) A. D. Jilla, the gift of a daughter.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 26th instant was 3-8.

BAND AT BOMBAY G KHANA.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

"THE GOAL OF HUMAN BODY."

A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. N. D. Sawarkar in the Sri Krisnna Vidyalaya Hall Dadar to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Goal of human life."

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. J. Welch and Officers, the Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Admission with fee.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

96 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Thursday as against 256 on the corresponding day of last year and 86 on that of 1919. One attack of plague (imported from Vasava) three attacks (including one imported from Gwalior) and one death from small-pox and three attacks from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 27th May 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Burma Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. O Kaisha
B Shuja	.. Jeddah	5-6	.. T & Co
B Homayun	.. Red Sea	31-5	.. T & Co
F Akbar	.. N F	N F	.. M & Co.
G Lanka	.. Calicut	N F	.. B Collin & Co
H Silmkal Maru	.. N F	N F	.. N Kaisha
H Bannayan	.. N F	N F	.. M & Co
L Syria	.. N F	N F	.. M & Co
Q Rampart	.. Dubai	N F	.. IS N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	.. N F	26-5	.. K N & Co
Kaveri	.. Bhavnagar	25-5	.. K N & Co
Poosni	.. Bhavnagar	26-5	.. K N & Co
Sabarwati	.. Karachi	N F	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Karagola	.. Zanzibar	31-5	.. M M & Co
1 Iran	.. P Gulf Ports	27-5	.. S Shushtary
1 Persica	.. Basreh	29-5	.. M & Co
2 Boats of Helaric	N F	N F	.. P & Co
2 Clan Mathison	N F	N F	.. P & Co
3 Chakdina	.. P Gulf	26-5	.. M & Co
3 Lightning	.. Basreh	N F	.. Graham & Co
4 Tachia	.. Genva	1-6	.. Italiana
6 Shini Maru	.. Kobe	2-6-5	.. Y Kaisha
6 Sakai Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. M & Co
8 Bahadurl	.. Marmagoa	28-5	.. Wallace & Co.
9 Kimi Maru	.. Kobe	31-5	.. Y Kaisha
14 Zayani	.. N F	N F	.. H Shushtary Co
16 Saraswati	.. N F	N F	.. E Colli & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Narkanda	.. London	29-5	.. M & Co
1 Sealda	.. Calcutta	26-6	.. M & Co
3 Cop Paloni	.. N F	N F	.. M & Co
43 Swakopmund	.. N F	N F	.. M & Co
4/5 Marvada	.. London	24-6	.. M & Co
4 Diwara	.. China	N F	.. M & Co
6 Elysia	.. Liverpool	26-5	.. M & Co
6 Warina	.. Basreh	N F	.. M & Co
7 Koranna	.. Hull	N F	.. F & Co
7 Gairscope	.. Karachi	N F	.. M & Co
38 City of Calcutta	.. Liverpool	3-6	.. N & Co
8 Sandon	.. N F	N F	.. M & Co
10 Prinzbudwig	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
13 Hugaria	.. Trieste	30 5	.. Lloyd Trieatine
15 Mantua	.. London	5-6	.. M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Mantova	.. N F	28-5	M M & Co

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the retention by Maharao Sir Kesri Singh, ex-Maharao of Sirohi the salute of seventeen guns as a personal distinction.

PURI FAMINE.

URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following appeal for funds on behalf of the Puri Famine Relief Committee has been issued by the Hon. Babu Gopabandhu Das and others:—

The Puri Famine has been a subject of much discussion in the press and in the local Council. We think the public are well aware of the gravity of the calamity from which the people of this district are suffering terribly for the last eighteen months. In the affected parts, as in many other parts of Orissa, there was a complete failure of crop in 1918-19 owing to severe and widespread drought. In the ill-fated parts of the Puri District the situation was aggravated next year by high floods in the Kushabhadra and Bhargabi, two important branches of the river Mahanadi. The area affected is about 253 square miles distributed over six thanas and contains a population of about two lakhs. Until the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor in April last Government took no steps whatever for the relief of the people. Efforts of private bodies and individuals could hardly cope with the situation so grave and serious. People have died in numbers directly or indirectly for want of food. Many have become homeless, most of the able-bodied persons left their villages and gone in quest of food and labour to distant places, the number of orphans has increased considerably, mothers have left their children and wives their husbands, in short, the tie of domestic affection has broken owing to pangs of hunger. Those that survive and stay at home live on jungle fruits, roots and other articles never used as food before. Many have been reduced to skeletons and human figures with swollen feet, emaciated legs and hands and sunken eyes are to be found everywhere in distressed villages.

This state of things was seen by the Lieutenant-Governor with his own eyes and since his Honour's visit Government have taken some relief measures. They have opened three kitchens and six relief centres for distribution of gratuitous doles, relieving about 7,000 persons. There are still many thousands whom Government relief does not reach. Independent enquiries have made it clear that unless Government relief is largely supplemented by private relief, the worst will happen to many, especially those of the middle respectable class, who, though starving, would not come out to stretch their hands publicly for gratuitous doles, and those who are too weak or too ill-clad to come out to distant relief centres. Large quantities of cloth are badly needed for almost all, and particularly for women. In some cases people require help to rebuild their houses, which must be done before rains set in. It is to meet such demands that the Peoples' Famine Relief Committee has been formed in supersession of all the previously organized efforts. The success of the Committee depends upon the readiness with which the public come forward with their help to fulfil the objects the Committee has in view. Mahatma Gandhi has already appealed for funds in his "Navjivan" and "Young India." We join our humble and feeble voice with his and earnestly hope our prayers will not go in vain. We therefore approach the public with this humble appeal for funds. We assure the public that any help received will be well applied.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the honorary treasurer of the Committee. Babu Jagabandhu Sinha, Pleader, Puri.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The market generally ruled quiter to-day with the Stock Exchange remaining opened only for half a day. The prices of coal-shares were fairly well maintained, but the volume of business was restricted. Jute mill shares were practically unchanged with only a small inquiry in evidence. In the miscellaneous section a fair volume of business was reported but without any feature of special interest.

The market will be closed to-morrow.

The following were the closing quotations: Coal, Bokaro and Ramgur 23/8; Burrakur 48/8 old lot; Khas jherria 56; New Beerbhoom (new) 42/12 and Old 42/8; Patmohna 16/4; west albion 9/8.

Jute: Anglo-India 405; Allliance 710; Budge Budge 668 s.l; Dalhousie prefs 106 ex divi; Empire 88; Howrah 46; Kamarhatty 983; Lansdowne 448; National prefs 107; Northbrook 83/12; Nuddea 96 s.l; Reliance 49/4.

Miscellaneous section: British ceylon corporation 18/4; Central Provinces Cement 11/8; Dunbar cotton 660; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs 73; Gauhati shillong motor transport 85; Hatirkool Oil 15/12; Hume pipe 16; Indian Iron and steel (new) 10 prem and (old) 7 prem and small lot 9 prem; Indo Burma tin 8/8; Keshoram cotton 20; Kumardhubi Engineering 31/12; Marshall and Sons (Indian) 11/3; Oriental Navigation 22 Oisu Pioneer Sugar 20/8; Sara Seerajgunge Railway 24; Serma valley saw mills 11/4; Tata Industrial Bank 31/8 prem; Tittaghur paper 440 s.l; United Flour 28/8.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 79 and s.l. at Rs. 79/4. War bonds short loans 99/8; 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 100/6 per cent.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd will take up their residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind, ON THURSDAY JUNE 3.

Their Excellencies Visitors' Books will be kept at Government House and at the Council Hall, Poona, each day except Sundays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. commencing on Tuesday 1st June.

To-day (says an A. P. message of May. 27 a portion of the newly constructed premises of the South Indian Industrials, Ld., in Armenian Street, came down burying about half a dozen workmen. The police extricated the men from the debris and removed them to the General Hospital. Some of the workmen were severely injured, one of them being in a critical condition.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

A special meeting of the Madras Legislative Council convened at the request of the several non-official members of the Council to protest against the recommendations of the Financial Committee regarding contribution from Madras towards the Imperial deficit was held to-day at the Banqueting Hall, His Excellency Lord Willingdon presiding. With the exception of two or three all members were present. Five resolutions, all relating to Provincial contribution from Madras were moved, the first four by Mr. K. Ramanuja Chariar and the last by My. B. V. Narasimha Iyer. After discussion slight modifications were made in the case of three resolutions and all the resolutions were carried unanimously. They recommended that no provincial contribution should be levied from the provincial Government except in the case of grave emergency and that if the contribution has to be levied to meet the deficit it should be wiped out in a fixed term of years which should not exceed ten years and that there should be a maximum amount beyond which contribution towards the deficit should not be claimed and that representation should be made to the Government of India that the contribution required from the Madras Government in the first year of reforms, namely Rs. 348 lakhs is excessive and that the Madras Government will be unable to carry out the several important schemes which have been hung up owing to financial stringency in the past and that representations should be made to the Government of India for the retention of general stamps as an item of Imperial revenue as general stamps would be inappropriate as provincial tax and its transfer is likely to delay complete wiping out the Imperial deficit and that in any case if the amount is levied in excess of due proportion from the province of Madras, it should be recovered from the provinces contributing less than their due proportion in such instalments and at such times as the Government of India may determine.

His Excellency in closing the proceedings made a few observations regarding the convening of the meeting. At first His Excellency feared it might be a transgression of the rule of procedure but having regard to the volume and unanimity of public opinion on the subject His Excellency thought it would be only fair to give the hon. members an opportunity to express their opinion in the matter. His Excellency assured the hon. members that their discussion had strengthened His Excellency's Governments' determination to put before the authorities their emphatic protest against the conclusions of Lord Meston's Committee and that His Excellency's Government would do their utmost to secure a fair and just treatment for their province.

MR. MANTAGU AND PUNJAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the idea of raising a statue to Mr. Montagu was started in India for his services to India, I sent in Rs. 25 as my contribution. Since then things have changed, and we now know how the policy of the reverse councils for which the Secretary of State is directly responsible is being worked with immense harm to India; the last straw was the Secretary of State's despatch in the Hunter Committee Report.

I shall thank readers of "The Chronicle" to suggest the best way of dissolving the Montagu Memorial Committee and to return the money already collected to the subscribers.—Yours, etc.

"TRUTHFUL" JEW.

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

The following press communique, dated 28th May 1920, has been published:—

As it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Ashadi Fair will be held at Pandharpur in June next, and as there is no improvement on past years in respect of rolling stock for dealing with the fair, it is hereby notified for general information that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot arrange for additional passengers or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

THE ARMENIAN MANDATE.

MR. BRYANS JOINES ISSUE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 28.

Washington.—Mr. Bryan has joined issue with President Wilson on the subject of American mandate for Armenia, contending that the United States would do more for democracy by recognising the Armenian Republic and entering the League of Nations as a friend of all the little countries.

A serious fire occurred a the new general stores of H. E. H. Nizam's Railway at 1 a.m. on the 26th instant. The stores was only lately built and occupied recently. The damage is estimated at Rs. one lakh. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE ALLAHABAD MEETING.

LEADERS MUST ATTEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle" that some, if not all, of these Indian leaders who have expressed themselves in opposition to the policy of non-cooperation, have been invited by Mr. Shaukat Ali to attend the Khilafat meeting to be held at Allahabad on the 1st and the 2nd proximo. This evidently shows that the Committee is anxious to be led by the deliberate and considered opinion of the leaders of the country. That we find among the invited leaders the names of Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, etc., is ample testimony that the Committee has a very great respect for the opinion of these leaders, notwithstanding the fact that they have declared themselves in utter opposition to the policy of non-cooperation.

Sir, nobody will deny that this is a moment of grave crisis. We cannot and we dare not anticipate the consequences that will result if the policy of non-cooperation is accepted as a weapon to fight against the injustice that has been meted out to the Mahomedan subjects of India. In this hour of crisis, prudence and foresight require that we must act as practical men would do. From the beginning of the world the governing principle of mankind has been "might is right" and till eternity it will continue to be so. Now "might" is not on our side; but time *is*. Therefore we need not despair of our future. As facts are, it seems, that the policy of non-cooperation is doomed to failure. If there were unity at least among the Muslims of India, there would have been a chance of success. But, by the inscrutable ways of power that are, a division has been effected in the Camp. Perhaps, it is this division that has influenced the Committee to take the opinion of the leaders of the country. It is plain that at this state the Committee stands in need of sound advice. Therefore, it is the unavoidable duty of every Indian leader, to whatever community he may belong, to attend the meeting and help the Committee to come to a practical and practicable decision. If the invited leaders shirk this duty at this moment when their Mahomedan brethren solicit their advice and at this critical hour, they neither deserve to be called Indians nor leaders. Let them freely give out their opinion without any fear or frown. Let them attend the meeting on the strength of their conscience and on the support of their conviction. If they believe in the sacredness of the performance of one's duties, let them attend the meeting. In conclusion, appeal particularly to Sir D. E. Wacha and to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on this side of India to attend the meeting at any risk.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, May 28.

ARAB'S ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent reports that Air Vice Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmon has returned to Baghdad after a long tour to Kirkuk, Mosul, Arbil and Sulaimaniyah and wires under date May 26th from Baghdad. A train was derailed by the Arabs apparently at the instigation of the Sharifian Government of Syria, between Shargan and Baiji. Several lives were lost. Several attacks on convoys have occurred, lately between Sharghat and Mosul and there are indications that hot weather will not pass without incident on this line.

Things on the Euphrates are quiet. Hostile Arabs have been severely handled by our troops, who have had some stiff fighting on that line and by our aeroplanes and seem to have decided to call a halt for the present.

Hostilities are reported between the tribes under Binsqud and Sheikh of Koweit respectively in which the former, who are Akhwan, got the best of it.

LIEUTENANTS PARER & MAKINTOSH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 26.

Lieutenants Parer and McKintosh in the D. H. 9 arrived at Victoria Point at 3 o'clock on Thursday having left Amherst at 9/30 that morning. The machine has been under repair for over seven weeks and was taken from Moulmein to Amherst by Lieut Parer alone as there was some doubt as to its working. But all went well and at Amherst he picked up Lieut. McKintosh and petrol. A new propellor ordered from India had to be altered to suit the plane. This is the first aeroplane to visit the Victoria point.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 28.

Rainfall has decreased materially except in Assam and Burma but western disturbance is entering Northwest Frontier Province. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam, east and north Punjab, Central India, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Gujrat, Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh one inch, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi a half, Sialkot two, Deesa one and half, Trivandrum a half.

Temperature is still extremely low in Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Northwest Frontier Province.

We understand that Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth intends standing as a candidate for a seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly under the Reforms Act on behalf on the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

The mail steamer "Margha", which left Bombay on the 8th instant arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 25th instant.

An A. P. message dated Rangoon, May 28th states:—

The Burma deputation to England is reduced to three members, one being ill and another unable to go.

TURKISH TREATY.

YESTERDAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

MR. CHOTANI RESIGNS J. P. SHIP.

An open air mass meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay was held last night under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, at Mastan Shah Tank, to protest against the Turkish peace terms. Mr. Mian Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chotani presiding. 15,000 Mahomedans and a large number of Hindus and Sikhs attended.

After the President had delivered his speech the following letter by Mr. Chotani to the Governor of Bombay, resigning the post of a Justice of the Peace, was read:—

To The Private Secretary, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—The peace terms offered to Turkey by the Supreme Council, have now been officially announced. They are entirely inconsistent with the religious obligations of our faith, and diametrically opposed to the principles for which the British and the Allied Powers declared they were fighting.

The principles of Self-Determination and nationality proclaimed with much impassioned zeal by Mr. Lloyd George himself during the continuance of the war have been brushed aside and flouted by that statesman and terms of peace framed and proposed which have the effect of parcelling out Islamic countries among Christian Powers. If Turkey is dismembered in the manner proposed a blow will be dealt to Islam itself and one of its religious institutions—the Khilafat will disappear. The cherished religious sentiments of millions of His Majesty's Muslim subjects have been wounded and thereby an endless war of discontent and dissatisfaction has been invited under these peaceful circumstances and the message of sympathy from his Excellency the Viceroy however kindly meant cannot afford any consolation to the lacerated Muslim heart and can only serve to make the wound deeper.

How can we accept a decision of our temporal rulers in preference to the unchangable and obligatory commandments of the Almighty.

At a time when the honour of Islam is at stake, and one of the sacred institutions of Islam—the Khilafat threatened with destruction, I as a true Muslim find it impossible to retain any longer the honour and distinction of a Justice of Peace which had been conferred upon me by the Government. I therefore beg to resign the honour and request you to kindly place my resignation before his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

I may further add that as the matter concerns the public I am communicating this resignation to the Press.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) M. M. H. J. CHOTANI.

THE RESOLUTION.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed then moved:—moved:—

"Resolved that this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its most emphatic protest against the Turkish Peace Terms recently announced by the Government of India and its unequivocal refusal to accept them as they are in direct contradiction to the sacred Laws of Islam and a flagrant breach of the solemn pledges made by responsible Ministers and officers of the British Crown. And it further declares that it cannot accept any peace terms which do not completely satisfy the requirements of the Islamic Laws, the most irreducible minimum of which has already been set forth in the demands of the Khilafat Conference."

Shaik Gulamali Mumangi seconded and Pandit Nekinan Sharma supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 54, Grey Streee, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 28th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,
CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Horabasar.

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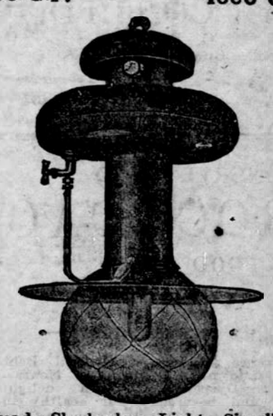

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 29, 1920.

SOILING ENGLAND'S NAME.

"Somehow the liberal idea of Empire must be restored, and harmonized with the later movement of "self-determination," or we shall become the bullies of the world, hating the races we "govern" and hated by them in return. That is one of the many reasons why the call for a new governing class is so urgent. The men who are soiling the name of the governing Englishman must be made to feel that they have new masters, who will be just to them, but will tolerate no such horrible pranks as those of Lahore and Amritsar."—"The Nation."

After discussing the solemn remonstrance issued by the Imperial Government against the doctrines of Potsdam, we had hoped to deal with the Government of India's despatch on the reports of the Hunter Committee. But it would be useful at this stage to notice the nature of criticisms, British and Anglo-Indian, that are being made on the issue in general. The general tendency of Anglo-Indian criticisms is to condone the offences of the authorities and blame the Imperial Government on the words of censure that have been used in respect of the more atrocious deeds perpetrated under the shelter of Martial Law. The majority report is a laboured defence of the actions of the authorities. Brushing aside all the elements of disorder that are required to constitute open rebellion, they plumb for the defence of Martial Law by asserting the fiction about open rebellion in spite of their conscious failure to bring the facts in support of the theory For atrocities, inexcusable even in the guise of martial law, they abuse the meaning of words by way of extenuations: thus it is that massacre becomes treated as an error and brutal crime as impropriety. The Anglo-Indian press, taking advantage of the shameless partiality of the majority, is enabled to concentrate its energy on the exculpation of Dyer, as if the massacre of Dyer alone had called for defence. The Anglo-Indians are apparently confident that criminals other than Dyer do not need special pleading, as they do not stand exposed to any serious punishment.

Writing on the atrocious practice of Germans in Belgium, Viscount Bryce says: "The practice shocks us more because concrete instances of cruelty rouse a livelier indignation; but the principles are a more melancholy proof of the extent to which the minds of able men may be so perverted by false ideals and national vanity as to lose the common human sense of right and wrong." How far the infection has corrupted the Anglo-Indian mind is plain from the conscienceless pride it takes in excusing wrongs that ought to have roused at least some shame and indignation. The glorification of crimes as wise and patriotic acts—acts which even the majority report with all its specious excuse found it impossible to commend—shows how far we are from a just and honourable understanding with Englishmen, in spite of the cant about equal justice. "We are convinced," says the "Pioneer"—and we know for whom the "Pioneer" speaks—"that General Dyer will have the whole-hearted sympathy of the vast majority of his countrymen in India, who, we feel sure, are prepared to show the depth of that sentiment in a practical form." We accept the assurance of the "Pioneer" and we may now expect a movement for a memorial or a presentation, promoted by exploiting racial hostility and, it may be, by the usual badgering of princes. The "Times of India", apparently chastened by wrath, bids all to exhibit the spirit of sacrifice towards the promotion of harmony. There is, however, a difference between the demand of punishment and the call for vengeance. If Indians think that Dyer does not deserve to escape the consequences of his crimes, they are asking for the vindication of justice and not for vengeance. If to-morrow an Englishman chooses, for the purposes of creating "a wide impression," to shoot a number of unarmed Indians, is he to escape the just consequences of his act for the sake of curing the aggrieved of the desire of "vengeance" and restoring harmony? Was not the Punjab made to writhe under the scourge of wanton outrages and forced to drink to the dregs, the cup of humiliation? It is not the Germans alone who may be so "perverted by false ideals and national vanity as to lose the common human sense of right and wrong." We for our part do not see many potentialities of harmony after the sight of vile exaltation over wrongs that ought to be revolting to decent men and women. One Anglo-Indian journal hopes that "the disgraceful treatment meted out to General Dyer will not be allowed to stand." We could understand a plea for mercy or the offer of extenuating circumstances, but we are shocked at the utter godlessness with which he is made an emblem of human appreciation.

Some British papers have commented on the Hunter report, but they seem to think that the conduct of Dyer is the only controversial issue connected with the Punjab infamy. The "Daily Mail," the "Daily Express" and the "Daily News" are constrained to accept the condemnation of Dyer as just. The "Daily News," one of the staunch friends of honest and just administration, is, however, entirely misled in the judgment that the majority report bears the marks of impartiality. The marks of impartiality are conspicuous by their absence. As a keen champion of the "fundamental equity and good faith of Britain to India," the paper probably was looking forward to some pretext of their vindication, but the hope of bruiting it abroad that justice was done is moonshine. The cold-blooded manner, in which the bulk of the crimes have been minimised and condoned, will only aggravate the scandal in the eyes of the world. The hope that a despatch or two will reassure "moderate" Indians is a recent variety of consolation. Hard words break no bones, and India has yet to see how Britain is going to do justly by her. As if the effusion of sickening pharisaism had not been enough, we have before us an Archbishop wobbling about the "present tendency to make a scapegoat of the white soldier." The "Daily Telegraph" is profoundly impressed by the pronouncement of this Simla functionary. The testimony of this Catholic prelate is that the action of Dyer "saved the Punjab from unspeakable horrors." Even the Hunter majority does not dilate on the preventive virtues of the massacre; the Government of India are constrained to recognise the wrong of it; and the Imperial Government condemned the doctrine favoured by his Grace, the Archbishop of Simla. Enough discredit has been earned by missionaries through their general policy of silence at the sight of unspeakable wrongs wantonly inflicted. Now here is one of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church repeating the unChristian heresy of the end justifying the means in a spirit that would make Alexander VI turn in his grave. Even if his Grace—who is evidently excited by an abiding terror of unruly mobs—succeeded in getting a whole college of cardinals to praise Dyer and beatify him, he would not succeed in converting a great crime into a sacred Christian office. Whom does his Grace take as his pattern, Caiphas or Christ, to speak thus of "scape-goats"? Even Sir Joynson Hicks, who is supposed to have toured in India in the interests of civil aviation, writes with a measure of qualification that ought to startle his Grace's notions of right and wrong. We learn that in a "Sunday Times" contribution —the favourite organ of Lord Sydenham, in which he will probably write next week—Sir Joynson says: "If he is condemned, unless on the very clearest evidence that his action was deliberately and wilfully inhuman, you will have grave difficulty in future troubles, which are bound to occur, because your soldiers and officers will say when the civil power appeals to them, 'We remember how you treated General Dyer'." Happily on the wilfulness and deliberation of his inhuman act, General Dyer was his own witness. So the question of 'sacrificing General Dyer' has got some moral authority with Sir Joyson Hicks, who personally would make concessions to General Dyer in his own logic. But the Archbishop will not have it so. We may ask his Grace to take his protege to his own confessional and grant him, according to his wont, a remission of sins, without bringing his function to public disrepute. What, in the result, is the lesson of these criticisms, spiritual and lay? It is that there is a formidable body of opinion by people whose conscience has been degraded by the rule of the "native," that they have lost all sense of right and wrong, of moral perspective, where the rights and honour of the "native" are outraged. He apparently exists by sufferance. India will carry the lesson as a flaming memory; and probably that is what they want.

THE ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE.

The Central Khilafat Committee has taken a wise and, in the circumstance of the situation, inevitable step of summoning a conference of leaders of public opinion of all shades and all parts of the country—Hindus as well as Moslems—to consider and adopt the most effective measures with a view to secure the revision of the proposed terms of the Turkish Peace Treaty. The Conference will take place at Allahabad on Tuesday next and we trust all leaders of public opinion throughout the country will regard it as a solemn duty, which they owe to their country, to attend the Conference which will be the most momentous conference in the history of modern India, having regard to the tremendous issues involved and the far-reaching effects of its deliberation and decisions on the course of events, in the immediate and the distant future, in India and the East generally. Whether the Conference comes to a unanimous decision as to the practical steps through which pressure is to be brought on the Government both here and in England and the Allied statesman to secure the revision of the terms, it is certain that there will be complete agreement as to the supreme importance of some action that will bring home to the authorities the injustice, the breach of a solemn pledge, and, above all, the criminal shortsightedness ignoring a real menace to the peace of the East—which are involved in the proposed peace terms. For, there is complete unanimity in the country as to the unjust and unrighteous character of the terms.

The terms are unjust because they involve a naked repudiation of the principle of self-determination and barter away the destiny of millions of people in the interests of economic imperialism adjusted on the basis of secret treaties. The treaty involves a direct breach of a solemn pledge given by the Premier, inasmuch it practically deprives Turkey of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace. That pledge has been sought to be explained away. But, as Mr. Charles Roberts has pointed out, the pledge must be treated as a whole, not as binding only regarding Constantinople—where, too, the authority of the Sultan will, to all intents and purposes, be nominal—but also binding as regards Thrace and Asia Minor—as binding on the nation as a whole, its breach in any part being a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire. But the terms are not only unjust and dishonourable; they betray, as we have said, a criminal short-sightedness on the part of the peace-makers and oil-hunters. The Premier himself has forgotten the vital consideration which he was anxious not long ago to bring home to those who sought to interpret the pledge as an offer. He declared:—

"Now we are told that was an offer to Turkey. But they rejected it, and, therefore, we are absolutely free. It was not. It is too often forgotten that we are the greatest Mahomedan power in the world and that one-fourth of the population of the British Empire is Mahomedan. There have been no more loyal adherents to the throne and no more effective and loyal supporters of the Empire in its hour of trial. We gave a solemn pledge and they accepted it. They are disturbed by the prospect of our not abiding by it."

And it is the deepest religious sentiments of these millions of "loyal supporters of the Empire" that are flouted not merely by a gross breach of faith but by impairing the temporal power of the Sultan over the Jazirat-ul-Arab and thereby striking an irreparable blow to the Khilafat. And that blow has been struck in the interests of imperialistic ambitions and mineral greed. A treaty such as is proposed cannot stand. It would be dishonouring to accept it. Not only is it calculated to inspire a sense of injury, injustice and humiliation amongst Moslems all the world over, but it will also thereby create a situation that will imperil the tranquility and ordered progress of the East. All those who have the true interests of the British Empire at heart must, therefore, spare no efforts to secure the revision of the treaty in consonance with the high purposes of the war.

Those purposes, as we have so often pointed out, are fully satisfied by the demands of the Islamic world. The Moslems demand a complete fulfilment of the pledge of the Premier not "to deprive Turkey of its Capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." This will be fully in consonance with the principle of self-determination. The rest of the Moslem demand... all necessary guarantee... must have temporal... Jazirat-ul-Arab. T... ble with the decla... that "Mesopotamia... are in our judgme... nition of their sep... tion." To hand ... "mandates" to oil-... ists would be a fla... national condition... as independent ... monwealth own... Sultan Khalif. We ... why the settlement of T... proceed on this line—excep... conflict with the self-regarding... and Imperialistic interests of th... datories." We do not see why, pr... ed all necessary guarantees are secure... in the Treaty itself for the protection of minorities, Mesopotamia, the Hedjaz, Syria and Palestine should not find their separate national condition recognised as members of a Turkish Commonwealth, when a Canada or an Australia can find its separate national condition recognised as a member of the British Commonwealth. Turkey deserves and must be punished. But the punishment cannot be allowed to violate justice and the principle of self-determination. It is to the securing of a settlement on these lines that the voice of India must be emphatically expressed. It is a duty which India owes to herself: for her own future is inextricably involved in the Turkish settlement. We cannot, therefore, conceive of a more amazing attitude than that of the Viceroy who asks Moslems to accept with resignation the decision of San Remo as final nor one more stultifying than that of the Nizam who has prohibited all agitation in his "Dominions" on the same ground though he, like the Viceroy, feels that the decision includes terms which must be painful to all Muslims! It would be both dishonouring and unwise to accept this counsel of inaction. And the Allahabad Conference will symbolise the determination of the country to see that the unjust and unrighteous terms are repudiated—and a settlement of the Turkish question arrived at in consonance with the principle of self-determination and the religious requirements of Islam.

Notes of the Day.

Punishing Turkey.

As a ground for special gratitude on the part of Indian Moslems towards the Allies for the latter's peace terms to Turky, the Allahabad Anglo-Indian journal mentions the fact that no harsh economic terms have been included in the Treaty. "Turkey", says the "Pioneer", "is not called upon to pay an indemnity to the conquerors, to make reparation for her crimes, or to deliver up rolling stock or raw materials by way of compensation for the harm she has done." It is true the Allies have not done all this, but is there truly anything left in the possession of Turkey that she could deliver to the Allies? Turkey has been so thoroughly shorn and skinned, that only her skeleton is left. Turkish finances are so nearly bankrupt—thanks, no little, again, to her European neighbours and friends—that any demand for an indemnity from her must sound a mockery. An indemnity which she will not be able to pay for decades yet, must be an empty indemnity, indeed. If there was anything left in Turkey's hands or there was a prospect of a windfall for her from any quarter, the Allies would have no doubt spared themselves the charitable feelings that, according to the "Pioneer", have prompted them to refrain from demanding an indemnity. As for "reparation for her crimes", ... punishment of her war criminals is certainly to be proceeded with. But, was there any other crimes on her part, such as the devastation of peaceful villages and towns, the sinking of hospital-ships and so on? All the devastation done was done only to Turkish villages and towns, for the Turkish war was rarely carried beyond the confines of Turkish territory. Similarly, where are the "rolling stock" and the "raw materials", which Turkey can deliver to the Allies? The Allies have left practically no army, no navy, no air forces to Turkey and have annexed the major portion of her Empire. No doubt, they were in a position to destroy Turkey outright, which they have not done—and for this small mercy the Indian Mussalmans should, doubtless, be highly thankful to the "Peace-makers."

The Paper Shortage.

The idea of utilising the bamboo forests of India and Burma for the manufacture of paper-pulp in lieu of any better substitute to be found in this country, has been mooted more than once in the official reports and in the speeches of our industrialists, but so far nothing has been done to carry out the proposal. The prevailing paper shortage all the world over, however, has drawn fresh attention to the problem and Indian capitalists would do well to take the opportunity by the forelock. Bamboo cultivation is carried on extensively in Burma, Bengal and in some of the West Coast districts. It can also be grown successfully in many other parts of the country. Thus the existing as well as potential resources of the country in raw materials are ample enough to start the industry on a large scale. Now that the times are propitious, it rests with our industrialists to turn the situation to their and their country's advantage. We understand that some of industrial companies started in this country during the past twelve months, are likely to turn their attention to the paper industry. We trust they will do so betimes.

[redacted]ALL LORD [redacted]LMSFORD."

[redacted]ISH DYER & O'DWYER."

[redacted]. PATEL INTERVIEWED.

[redacted]'s TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 28.

[redacted]course of an interview to-day on the Report, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel [redacted]red that the Committee had failed to [redacted]ine the gravity of its own finding with regard to Jallianwala. He expressed amazement that the report did not condemn Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He demanded the recall of Lord Chelmsford, trial and punishment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer and others, repeal of the Rowlatt Act, full reparation for the innocent, statutory guarantee of the liberty and rights of Indians as free British subjects, alteration of the jurisdiction of martial law in the same way as in England and prohibition of the use of armoured cars and aeroplanes against civilian crowds.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 28.

Commenting on the Hunter Report "The Times says there is reason to believe that Mr. Montagu's despatch represents the considered, measured views of the whole Government. "The Times" trusts that all parties to the controversy will accept the Cabinet's verdict which is severely impartial and which has been conceived in a lofty and judicial spirit. General Dyer's duty was to restore and maintain order at Amritsar, not to attempt to terrorise the Punjab by wholesale massacre. The Cabinet's pronouncement should end the strife and not be a signal for the revival of bitter feeling. Great restraint should now be exercised by the leaders of Indians and still more by the British community in India.

"The Times" urges that both the communities should endeavour to efface the bitter memories of last year.

"GENERAL DYER JUSTLY CONDEMNED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27
Recd. 1-45 p.m. May 28.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee Report the "Daily Mail" says:—

"We are forced to conlude that General Dyer has been justly condemned."

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—Public opinion in England and India will be rent dangerously in twain by the extreme censure passed on General Dyer who has been sacrificed for an error or judgment which, according to the testimony of the Archbishop of Simla saved the Punjab from unspeakable horrors.

The "Morning Post" considers that the attitude of the Government in regard to General Dyer amounts to encouragement to his enemies in India to institute criminal proceedings against him.

The "Daily News" says:—We cannot feel that the Commissioners have erred on the side of severity. The report bears all the marks of complete impartiality. It and still more Mr. Montagu's despatch are calculated to reassure the moderate Indians with regard to the fundamental equity and good faith of [redacted] to India.

The "Daily Express" says:—The judgment passed on the most unfortunate soldier cannot be impugned.

The Daily Graphic" thinks that General Dyer made an honest mistake in thinking that he was called on to make such an example as would produce a deep impression throughout the Punjab. The paper deprecates hasty judgment on the distinginshed soldier acting in circumstances of great difficulty and says it would be lamentable if the censure of General Dyer went so far as to dishearten those who hereafter may have to make decisions as grave in similar situations.

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

"The Daily Chronicle" deprecates the too severe judgment of General Dyer's action. It should be remembered that the soldier was left to judge the political situation suddenly thrust upon him. He was confronted with a crisis which seemed to threaten British rule. The stern example set immediately quelled the disturbance. These considerations explain, but do not justify, his action.

"THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

"The Manchester Guardian" declares that the majority report's censure of General Dyer is mealy-mouthed. The paper described the Crawling Order as a monstrosity and hopes that the question of bombs in civil disturbances will be fought out in principle.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE HINDU."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 27.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee's report the "Hindu" says that the Committee have betrayed a sacred trust at the call of provoke the bitterest resentment and indignation throughout the country.

Referring to the despatch of the Secretary of State the "Hindu" says Mr. Montagu's action in publishing the report along with his despatch indicates the anxiety to draw the veil of finality over the unsavoury interlude.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 28.

Adverting to the Hunter Committee's Report again the "Independent" says: "The Majority Report reads more like pleadings of Counsel for the accused than considered judicial findings. No Government attorney or counsel pleading on behalf of the officials concerned with the Punjab enormities could have shown greater bias than the Majority Report shows. This is proved by a reference to section 39 of Chapter 3 of this Report which discusses the conduct of General Dyer. As regards the continuance of firing after the crowd had commenced to disperse all that the Majority Report has to say about it is that in this General Dyer committed a "grave error." How can the Government, after this ask the people to accept this Majority Report as a judicial verdict? It will not soothe wounded feelings nor reassure the public that these enormities will not be committed again. In fact the message of this Majority Report is: Well, after considering all the circumstances of the case we hold that the officials were justified in doing what they did. So behave like good boys in the future and don't create trouble for them, for the consequences will be a repetition of what took place last year." What a consolation to us."

"THE TRIBUNE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 27.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee report the Government of India's resolution and the Secretary of State's reply the "Tribune" says:—"A perusal of the three papers will leave in the public mind of India a rankling sense of injustice, a strong feeling that it is impossible for Englishmen in official or semi-official position no matter how honest and conscientious they may be, to realise the point of view of or do justice to the people of India in these grave matters."

The paper adds that those who expected the outcome of Lord Hunter's enquiry to be at all proportionate to the gravity of the occurrences to which it related will rise from a perusal of these documents with a feeling of the profoundest disappointment.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN AFFECTION.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—We do not expect that the Majority Report will be accepted by those Indians whose opinions find a ready medium of expression any more than the Minority Report will find favour with the British community in this country. We think that the Minority Commisioners may fairly have urged on their behalf that the circumstances surrounding their work on the Committee were most inimical to an impartial conclusion on the evidence given before them. Yet it is difficult to see how as lawyers they could be so illogical as to maintain the familiar attitude that disturbances in the Punjab were the direct outcome of Sir Michael O'Ddyer's regime.

Regarding the Jallianwalla Bagh shooting and General Dyer the paper says:—We are convinced that this action was a decisive factor in crushing the rebellion and thus saved untold lives.

"THE ZAMINDAR."

The "Zemindar" says British Indian administration to-day is split up into two ethnological compartments, European and Indian and the identity of views and ideas between the two is henceforth chimerical. All Europeans whether on the Hunter Committee or on the Viceroy's Executive Council from one racial group labelled "prestige" while all Indians including Mr. Shafi are ranged against them. Mr. Montagu admits that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is not immune from criticism, yet the only criticism that is offered by the Secretary of State is a long panegyric composed by him in honour of the supporter of General Dyer. All this is sickening and leaves behind a painful impression that in this country democracy is in danger.

"THE BANDE MATARAM."

The "Bande Mataram" says:—The report of the majority and the decision of the Government are very unsatisfactory and in some parts provoking, especially that part which gives a certificate to Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Its will create deep resentment in the Punjab. The report of the minority and the agreement of Mr. Shafi with it is the only redeeming feature. The decision of the Government is calculated to shake the confidence of people in British justice.

"THE BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee pays a tribute to the dignity statesmanship and judicial impartiality of racial fellow-feeling in a manner that will

(Continued on page 14.)

MORE IRISH OUTRAGES.

KILBRITTAIN CASTLE GUTTED.

DOCKERS' STRIKE SPREADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 28.

The forces in Ireland are approaching fifty-thousand. The boycott of ships carrying munitions has extended to Queen's Town where the weapons for the cavalary are lying neglected by the dockers.

Sailings of cargo vessels from Holyhead to Dublin have been cancelled owing to the strike.

The Kilbrittain Castle County Cork was burned yesterday evening. The damage amounts to a hundred thousand sterling. The well-known Ganaveen Farm near Ballinasloe valued at thirty thousand sterling has also been burned down.

400 BARRACKS BURNED.

150 INCOME-TAX OFFICES RAIDED SINCF EASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 28.

The railway authorities at Kingstown have agreed to despatch a train with military provisions to the South of Ireland after the Union officials have been permitted to inspect consignments. It is officially announced that four hundred barracks have been burned and 150 income tax offices raided in Ireland since Easter.

EIGHT MORE BATTALIONS FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. May 28.

The "Daily Mail" says that eight more battalions have been ordered to be in readiness to go to Ireland where the total is over 40,000.

An Army Order provides for the reenlistment of a hundred men in each of the thirty regiments for service in the United Kingdom.

MORE TROOPS FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. May 28.

Despite the Irish quayside workers' refusal to handle the munitions, their objection does note xtend to handling the foodstuffs for the military. The strike continues. the Twelth Cameron Highlanders, the First King's Royal Rifles Corps, the Second Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders and the Second Royal Fusiliers have been warned for service in Ireland.

OFFICIAL REPORT REGARDING IRELAND.

POLICE UNABLE TO PROTECT POLLING STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 28.

An official report regarding Ireland contains a list of a hundred fresh outrages including the destruction of police barracks, raids on dwellings and cattle drives. The police have informed the North Dublin Council that they will be unable to protect the polling stations in the forthcoming elections.

RAID ON COAST GUARD STATION.

BUILDING BURNED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. May 28.

A message from Tralee says that armed and disguised men during night time on the 25th attacked Ballyheigue coastguard station. Six coastguardsmen and their families were forced to surrender after a brief resistance. They were deprived of arms and ammunition and the women and children were ordered out, after which the building was burned down.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

FAILURE OE YOKOHOMA BANK.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 28.

Tokio.—The seventy-fourth Bank of Yokohama owned by a Silk Company which has recently met with severe losses has suspended business for three weeks for adjustment of books and the Yokohama Silk Exchange is consequently temporarily closed. The news was received in Osaka like a thunderbolt. All markets broke steadily and the economic situation is regarded as more serious than ever.

BARON HAYASHI.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 28.

Tokio.—Baron Hayashi, Governor General of Kwantung, has been appointed Japanese Ambassador in London.

THE BOLSHEVK OFFENSIVE.

DEFINITELY BROKEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 28.

A Polish officiaal communique says that on the North of the Dvina and on the Upper Beresina the situation is stationary and the Bolshevik offensive appears to have broken down definitely.

The report of the Bolshevik recapture of Kieff is completely false.

REPORTED BOLSHEVIK CAPTURE OF BORISOFF,

POLES STUBBORNLYESISTING NEAR MINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 28.

A Bolshevik wireless claims the capture of Borisoff and also a series of villages on the left bank of the western Dvina and on the upper reaches of the Beresina. It adds that the Poles in the Minsk direction have received reinforcements and are stubbornly resisting.

RUSSIAN FRONTIER QUESTION

LETTS' AND SOVIET RUSSIA'S AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 28.

Copenhagen.—Letts and Soviet Russia have agreed on the frontier question.

NEED FOR PROVISIONING AUSTRIA.

TO PREVEMT BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 28.

Paris.—During the discussion in the Chamber on the Treaty of St. Germain the reporter of the committee insisted on the necessity of provisioning Austria in order to prevent Bolshevism or Pan-Germanism. He expressed the opinion that the best means of securing execution of the Treaty would be the establishment of a Franco-American banking consortium. He added that French diplomats need not be afraid of helping Central European states to recover.

JALLIANWALA BAGH.

Rs. 2 LAKHS

SENT TO AMRITSAR

Out of the Rs. 3,60,000 promised for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund from Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000 have been sent up to date to Lala Girdharilal, Amritsar. Those who have not yet sent in their promised contributions, are earnestly requested to do so immediately to Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Hon. Treasurer, Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund, Chartered Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort.

G.I.P. RLY. STRIKE

A QUIET DAY.

WORKMEN'S MEETING.

The fifth day of the strike of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen passed off quietly, and was altogether uneventful. The men who were asked by their leaders to act peacefully followed those instructions implicitly.

A meeting was held of the Parel workmen and 34 men from the seventeen departments of the workshops were chosen to work in conjunction with their fellow-workers at Matunga and the Workmen's Union with a view to come to terms with the Railway. Some three hundred of the senior men at Parel showed some anxiety to go back to work, by presenting themselves at the works, but they were asked to come in sufficient numbers so that work could be started. The military and police were picketted everywhere, but the men at Matunga did not even go near the workshops. Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad was present at Parel, with the police

The Workmen's Union has also issued a leaflet exhorting the men to behave peacefully, and to keep themselves from any acts of mischief or violence.

DETAILS.

The strike situation on the G. I. P. Railway remains unchanged, except that the 300 men from the Byculla running shed have rejoined. That was because the Superintendent has assured them in reply to their representation that their case would be considered by him favourably.

The Matunga workshops were as usual under Police Guard. The men, however, did not attend to their work there

At the Parel workshops some 300 men put in an appearance to see if any notice had been put up at the gates. They were told to present themselves every morning so that they could be allowed to work whenever there was a chance of resumption with a fairly large number of men. It is stated that these are senior men in the service of the company and the reason of their anxiety to join their duty is because they are afraid of forfeiting their gratuity which has been promised to them. Here also there was a Police guard, and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad was on duty. The military have not been removed from the different places where they had been stationed for the last few days. Near the Tata Mills a force of mounted police was kept in readiness.

Workmen,s Meeting.

In the compound of the Depressed Classes Mission at Poibavdi about 700 men from the Parel Workshops met in a meeting, together with a few men from the Matunga workshops. Several speakers addressed the men, and they were asked to keep themselves remited, whatever might happen and to desist from any acts of violence, as that would only spoil their case, which was just. It was decided to choose a few representatives from among the Parel workmen to enter into negotiations, together with the Matunga men and the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union. Thirty-four men were chosen, two from each of the seventeen departments of the workshops, and it was decided to keep their names secrit. The men were asked to act according to any decision that might be arrived at by their representatives with the G. I. P. Railway auhorities.

Over the signature of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala a leaflet has been issued exhorting the men to refrain from all sorts of rowdyism, looting, or fight. They ought to behave in such a manner that their conduct does not cause the least trouble to other people. They ought to ask for their rights in a constitutional manner. This circular was in the name of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Though the Byculla men's question has been solved yet that of the Parel and Matunga workshops people is still under consideration. The men's behaviour was admirable all throughout.

No further developments have taken place, but the authorities and men are anxious to arrive at certain definite conclusions. The men are firm in their demands and are prepared not to shirk.

Agent to hear Men's Grievances.

In reply to the Secretary's letter sent day before yesterday at 4 o'clock the Agent wrote to him yesterday at 12 noon to say that he would be prepared to hear the men's grievances.

A meeting of the Union was urgently called at night, when, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala, the representatives of the strikers—some 200 in number, assembled together. There he explained the whole situation and the men selected their representatives to lay their grievances before the authorities.

To-days' Meeting.

A large mass meeting is to be held today at Poibawadi at 8 a.m. to get the unanimous consent of the men on the proceedings of the last night. Mr. Jhabvala will preside.

N. W. RY. STRIKE.

AGENT'S ADDITIONAL TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 28.

The Agent, North-Western Railway, has issued the following notice:—

In addition to and in continuation of the terms given to the strikers in the Government communiqué of 12th May, the Agent, N.-W. Railway, states as follows: If the men return to work at once he is prepared to reinstate them in their original posts at the pay they were getting when they went on strike. This cancels the Agent's notice of 15th May, 1920. But it is understood that in the cases outside Lahore, notice has been given in writing to individuals that they could not be re-employed. Although that notice must hold good, the Agent will do his best to find suitable employment for them. The increments to which the men would have been entitled on a certain date if there had been no strike will have effect from that date, provided that if that date falls on a day when the man who earned it was actually on strike, the increment in his case will have effect only from the date of his return to duty. The strikers will be restored to all privileges in connection with passes and P. T. O.'s which they have forfeited by striking. The Agent has already had a Committee sitting to consider the question of pay of various class of Railway employees. He now intends to arrange that a sub-committee of that Committee shall enquire more particularly into the questions affecting certain classes. The sub-committee will include representatives elected by men who must themselves be employees of the Railway. The reports of the sub-committee will be considered by the Committee which will, if necessary, when considering these reports co-opt as members employees who are on the sub-committee, whose report is being dealt with.

The Agent cannot recognise the present N.-W. Railway Association. But until such time as a decision is arrived at on the question of a union or unions dealt with in the Government communiqué of 12th May, he or the head of the Department concerned will be willing to receive and consider the representations from the men forwarded to him by the present association though he thinks that it would be more convenient if such representations were made to him by the various classes of workmen through their officials heads in the ordinary way. If as a result of the deliberations of the Committee referred to in the Government communiqué it is decided to form a union or unions the Agent will advise the name—N.-W. Association being adopted for such union if so desired.

KARACHI STRIKERS EVICTED FROM QUARTERS.

GREAT INDIGNATION PREVAILS.

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 28.

The Railway authorities have dismissed many strikers giving them twenty-four hours' notice to quit the quarters. The strikers have given a counter-notice that they cannot quit the quarters until all the dues are paid them.

Yesterday afternoon the Railway Police forcibly evicted twelve strikers, broke open the lock and threw their belongings on the public maidan. The strikers are very peaceful. Great indignation prevails. Many have resumed duty. Some new employees are joining the strike.

The Advisory Committee are arranging houses. Last night the evicted ones with their children were put to pitiable inconvenience. Such persecution and high-handedness ill become the Railway authorities. They only defeat their purpose and rouse great indignation. The strikers are more determined than ever to hold out. Counsel has been to engaged to fight out the case in Court.

MADRAS ELECTRIC SUPPLY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 28.

The strike of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation employees continues. A few of the workmen addressed a meeting yesterday evening, some of them saying they should at least get a reply from the management, as to the irreducible minimum that could be granted to them as reply to their repeated demands.

MEN FIRM.

LATER

The strike of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation continues. The strikers held another meeting to-day and are said to be determined to hold out till a 50 per cent. increase of wages is given to them. Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. Shiva Rao, President and Secretary respectively of the M. E. S. C. Union, have resigned their offices as they feel that the course adopted by the men is ruinous to their interests.

BRISTOL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

LEVY ON CAPITAL DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. May 28.

The Co-operative Congress at Bristol has condemned the failure of the Government effectively to control the coal trade and demanded a capital levy on fortunes of over thousand sterling.

Lord Haldane addressing the Congress urged that the State should facilitate the higher education of adult workers. The scheme might cost millions annually, but the results would place us in advance of any other nation.

AMRITSAR "REBELLION."

DYER'S "GRAVE ERROR."

MEALY-MOUTHED CONDEMNATION.

EUROPEAN MEMBERS' FINDING.

We publish to-day the full text of Chapter III. of the report of the majority of the Hunter Committee dealing with the disturbances in Amritsar and the massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh. In the course of their review the European members say:

"The records of the trials certainly go to show that the actual perpetrators of brutal murders were not representative Amritsar citizens, but of what may be called the "hooligan" class, some of whom in Amritsar appear to have had a certain leadership or influence over those of their own kind. But the numbers of the crowd taking part in the general disturbance, the ex-carried, the area which they covered, the time they lasted, the general political motive of defiance to authority and destruction of its emblems, instruments or agents are facts too clear to be gainsaid. We do not omit to notice and to signalise the fact that some Indian citizens were doing their best to reason with the crowds which had to be repulsed at Hall Bridge, that Miss Sherwood was ultimately taken care of by some Indians, and that Mrs. Easdon owed her life to her 'chaprasi' (messenger: orderly). Other efforts by sane and loyal citizens inside the city on that day we have no doubt there were."

Regarding Gen. Dyer's action at Jallianwalla Bagh, the majority says:

"General Dyer's action in firing on the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh is open to criticism in two respects. (First) that he started firing without giving the people who had assembled a chance to disperse and (second) that he continued firing for a substantial period of time after the crowd had commenced to disperse. In continuing to fire for so long as he did it appears to us that General Dyer committed a grave error."

MAJORITY REPOCT.

CHAPTER III.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

AMRITSAR.

1. The first outbreak in the Punjab occurred at Amritsar on the 10th April 1919. Amritsar has a population of some 150,000; it is an important centre of the piece-goods trade; by reason of its position and of the Golden Temple, it is to the Sikhs a city of unique interest and influence. The "Civil lines" are divided from the city proper by the North Western Railway line. From the Kotwali and Town Hall which are in the city the direct route to the civil lines leads along Hall Bazaar through Hall Gate and across the railway by a bridge called Hall Bridge. On the left, as one crosses this bridge going to the civil lines there is also an iron foot-bridge over the railway. The railway station itself, with the goods yard and other offices, is on the further side of this foot-bridge. Apart from one officer and fifteen men of the Indian Defence Force the garrison at the time consisted of about 184 infantry (Somerset Light Infantry) and some forty to fifty mounted men of the 12th Ammunition Column Royal Field Artillery. For such a garrison in any scheme of "internal defence" the holding of the railway line would be an important if not the essential feature. Since the 5th April an Indian officer and 20 Indian ranks had been detailed as a guard at the railway station.

POLITICS IN AMRITSAR.

2. For some time before April 1919, public meetings about various questions, mostly but not entirely political, had shown that Amritsar had taken or was prepared to take great interest in public matters. It had been selected as the meeting place for the All-India Congress to be held in December 1919, and an All-India Congress Committee had been in existence since the end of 1917. The most active and influential "leaders"—certainly in the period just before the disturbances—were Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal. Their speeches—some of which we have examined and some of which afterwards came in question at their trial before a Tribunal established under martial law—show that on such points as the Rowlatt Bill, the expected Turkish Peace terms, and indeed on many if not all disputed matters, their attitude was one of very vigorous complaint against Government. In particular both of these gentlemen had joined Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience movement and had taken the Satyagraha vow to disobey the Rowlatt Act and any other laws which a committee should select.

THE FIRST HARTAL.

3. On the 23rd March a meeting was held in Amritsar in support of Mr. Gandhi's movement and at another meeting on the 29th of March a hartal was decided on for the following day. On the 29th also Dr. Satyapal was served with an order, made by the Punjab Government under the Defence of India Act, prohibiting him from speaking in public. The hartal on the 30th was successful beyond expectation and stopped the whole business of the city. There was no collision with the police and no resort to violence. On the 4th of April, Dr. Kitchlew was served with an order similar to that made against Dr. Satyapal.

THE SECOND HARTAL.

4. Things were in this position when the question arose whether another hartal should be held on the 6th, there having been some confusion at Amritsar, as at Delhi, as to the date which Mr. Gandhi had intended. In view of the troubles at Delhi on the 30th March, the local Congress Committee seem to have declared against having another hartal, and on the 5th the Deputy Commissioner was told by leading citizens that it would not take place. However, at a private meeting held in the late afternoon of the 5th, at which Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were present, a hartal was decided on, and on the next day took full effect, business throughout Amritsar being once more stopped. This second time also the hartal passed off peacefully and Europeans could and did walk unmolested amongst the crowds. A poster, however, was found exhibited at the Clock Tower calling on the people of Amritsar to "die and kill."

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

5. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Miles) Irving) was much perturbed by the proof, afforded by the second hartal, of the power and influence of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal. On the 8th April he addressed the Commissioner and the Punjab Government by letter upon this subject. Pointing out that from one ause or another the people were restless and discontented, he pressed urgently for an increase in the military forces stating that with the existing garrison any resolute action in the city would leave the civil lines almost undefended. "As it is, we must abandon nine-tenths of the city to a riot holding only the Kotwali and communications, and even so will be hard pressed to defend the station and civil lines." He viewed the hartal as a mere step to test the organisation. "Who are at the bottom of this I cannot say. The Congress party are in the outer circle. They passed a resolution against a strike and promptly came to heel when Kitchlew ordered it. Kitchlew himself I regard as the local agent of very much bigger men. Who those are can only be guessed from their rage at the Rowlatt Acts which strike at the root of organised anarchic crime." The older type of leaders—Khan Bahadurs and Rai Sahibs—had in his opinion lost all influence. "I am trying to get into touch with the new leaders who have influence. I was wrong in thinking I could influence Kitchlew—he is too deep in. I may possibly get hold of some of the outer circle. But I have not much hope from them. I think that things will be worse before they are better and that for the present we must rely on ourselves alone."

DEPORTATIONS ORDERED.

6. The Punjab Government took prompt action upon this letter. As the orders of 29th March and 4th April showed, the conduct of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew had been under consideration. At an earlier stage the Deputy Commissioner had asked the Government to suspend action against Dr. Kitchlew in order that opportunity for persuasion might be given before resorting to any order, and as already shown the letter of 8th April refers to this fact. It does not appear that any actual breach of the orders against public speaking had been committed by either of the gentlemen. They had taken part in at least one private meeting and they had brought about the second hartal, suddenly, with great completeness, and without warning to the authorities. The Punjab Government on the 9th April issued orders for their deportation from Amritsar and internment in Dharamsala, i.e., in another district of the Punjab. This order was within the powers of the local Government under the Defence of India Act: sanction from the Imperial Government was not necessary and was not asked. The Deputy Commissioner's letter was passed on to the General Officer Commanding Division on the 9th with the statement "the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Irving that the military garrison at Amritsar requires strengthening as early as possible."

RAM NAUMI AND HINDU-MUHAMMADAN UNITY.

7. The 9th April was the day of Ram Naumi—a Hindu festival on which cars are commonly drawn in procession accompanied by people raising cries in honour of Hindu deities. This practice was followed as usual in Amritsar, but contrary to previous practice, the festival was very largely participated in by Muhammadans, and along with the usual shouts political were freely

(Continued on next page.)

* For maps of Amritsar district and city see appendix.
† Chief city Police station.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(Continued from page 13.)

the report of the Indian members who have justified the trust reposed in them by the public. The paper hopes the Government of India will make out due notice of the irregularities and misuse of power in martial law administrations and concludes by saying "Mr. Montagu nullifies the qualified censure of Sir Michael O'Dwyer by the tribute paid to his administration."

The "Indian Mirror" defending General Dyer says Mr. Montagu has sacrificed General Dyer to political exigencies.

"NEW INDIA."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 27.

Referring to the Secretary of State's despatch on the Hunter Committee report "New India" says:—"It is an immense relief after a long tension of suspense to read these weighty words of measured condemnation of the terrible tragedy brought about by General Dyer. They relieve the heart of all English blood who felt the name of England was soiled irretrievably unless General Dyer's acts were strongly and severely condemned."

"THE MADRAS TIMES."

The "Madras Times" says:—The Hunter Committee has ascribed the Punjab trouble to its true origin, Mahatma Gandhi and his Extremist friends. Let us hope they are satisfied with their work.

Referring to the despatch of the Secretary of State the paper says: "We cannot doubt that the British Government's decisions upon certain points will in many quarters be considered to be the last words in wisdom, but we do not doubt its effort to be impartial to represent an honest attempt to hold the balance fair between all parties."

"THE EMPIRE."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee's report the "Empire" says that the hearts of all true Britishers beat in sympathy with General Dyer and he may rest assured that the disgraceful treatment meted out to him will not be allowed to stand. Parliament has yet to have a hand in the matter.

"THE MADRAS MAIL."

Referring to the Hunter report the "Madras Mail" says:—"We hope that after the Committee's findings the Government, in future, will insist that when trouble is brewing Mr. Gandhi tries his soul force cure simply on himself."

Referring to Jallianwalla Baugh, the paper says the criticism that the General ought not to have fired without warning is disarmed by the confession that the Committee did not think that the mob would have dispersed without being fired upon. The "Mail" concludes that the new Martial Law Manual which Mr. Montagu has in mind will have to guard against mischief of divided counsel.

"C & M GAZETTE."

LAHORE, May 27.

The "C. and M. Gazette" confines itself to the Majority findings as correct. The paper approves the decision to draw a code procedure of martial law and expresses the opinion that not the least difficulty the martial law administration had to encounter was that they were without such a guide.

RANGOON TIMES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 28

"The Rangoon Times" dealing with the Hunter report says that the policy of using minimum force necessary is publicly enunciated for the first time and this theory can only be explained by Mr. Montagu's desire to find a scapegoat who cannot retaliate. Henceforth risks will have to be taken, risks not only to lives of troops engaged, but to the welfare and peace of the country, and the Commanding officers' position will be made the more painful by Mr. Montagu's declaration of policy. Despite all that has been said the belief that General Dyer's action avoided far greater damages will remain in the minds of those acquainted with Punjab conditions."

Regarding the Government of India's condemnation of Mr. Gandhi the paper notes that Mr. Montagu fails to endorse this opinion which is to be regretted and asks "is it too much to hope that from the calm survey of Punjab events will develop in Indian leaders a greater sense of responsibility and reduction of dangers following incitement of easily swayed people".

RANGOON GAZETTE.

The "Rangoon Gazette" points out that the disciplinary action against General Dyer was taken by the Government of India and Mr. Montagu's share is confined to concurrence and report to the Army Council." His statements on General Dyer's action are of a different trend from those of the majority report, the Government's despatch and his denunciation is of astonishing severity. He sees nothing in his favour and writes in a tone that makes one think he regrets he cannot execute General Dyer out of hand. The logical effect of Mr. Montagu's pronouncement would be that military officers conducting martial law operations would hesitate to take action and the country would be given over to mob law. Fortunately things will not be so bad as there will always be solidiers who regard their duty irrespective of what may thought, but we do not like to see them thrown to the wolves.

"THE DAILY GAZETTE."

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI May 28.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee's report, the "Daily Gazette" regards the agreements between the Indian and English members as even more significant than the differences of opinion and draws particular attention to the declaration that Stayagraha was mainly responsible for the Punjab disorders and says: this conclusion is of the highest importance as it reduces non-co-operation to its level as a dangerous and reprehensible movement likely to lead to disorder, anarchy and subversion of good Government. Referring to General Dyer, the paper says: No action that may be taken will shake the belief of a great majority of Europeans in India that the Jallainwalla Bagh incident, regrettable though it was and forming an incident which Englishmen would like to forget, did, in reality, prevent the extension of the open rebellion which at that moment was raging in Amritsar to other parts of the Punjab and of India and thus probably saved the shedding of blood of scores or hundreds for every one that fell at Jallianwalla bagh.

"THE NEW TIMES."

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 28.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee's report, the "New Times" says: So are official misdeeds whitewashed, so does prestige get the better of truth and justice. As pointed out by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore the wound inflicted on the Punjab would continue to bleed. We had hoped that statesmanship would apply a soothing balm by dealing rightly with the offenders. Statesmanship has failed. The Secretary of State's despatch is a reproach to India's right for justice, self-respect and humanity. She asked that the misdeeds of those responsible for the Jallianwala tragedy which have shocked the moral conscience of mankind be weighed in even scales in England. She asked British statesmanship to vindicate its honour and professions of justice. She asked for bread she gets a stone.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

COUNTY MATCHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 28.

Essex beat Worcestershire at Leyton by innings and 51 runs. Essex scored 561 of which Douglas made 128.

Kent beat Hampshire at Southampton by eight wickets. Kent scored 365 in their first innings of which Woolley made 138.

Surrey beat Notts at Nottingham by ten wickets. Notts scored 190 in their second innings. Fender took eight wickets for 66 runs.

HARD COURTS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHIMIDZU BEATS MISU.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. May 28.

Paris.—In the Singles in the World's Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships, Shimidzu beat the well-known Rumanian Misu 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Misu abandoned the match after the third set. Shimidzu's victory was an unexpected one. The famous French champion Gobert told Reuter's representative:—"That Japanese would worry me a lot. He has no style, yet gets the ball back most unexpectedly."

INDIA AT SPA CONFERENCE.

NO DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS YET MADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 28.

No definite arrangements have yet been made with regard to the representation of India at the Spa Conference.

PRINCE OF WALES IN AUSTRALIA.

A GREAT RECEPTION AT MELBOURNE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 28.

Melbourne.—The Prince of Wales arrived here this afternoon. His arrival was delayed by fog which necessitated transhipment from the Renown to the Australian destroyer, Anzac. As the Anzac flying the Royal Standard and escorted by four other destroyers arrived in the harbour the fog lifted and the Prince had a great reception from the cheering crowds of holiday makers in the bay. The Prince landed and immediately re-embarked in the steamship Hygeia and was conveyed through lines of Australian warships with guns booming and masses of other seacraft to St. Kild where he again landed and was received by the Governor-General and the Premier and a brilliant assemblage. The Prince received an ovation along an eight mile drive thick with people and an address of welcome was presented en route. He proceed to the Government House where the day's programme terminated with a reception.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR A. GEDDES PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 28.

Washington, May 25th.—Sir Auckland Geddes presents his credentials to President Wilson to-day thereby re-establishing after many months the personal relations of the British representative with the White House.

Washington, May 26th.—Sir Auckland Geddes to-day presented his credentials to President Wilson accompanied by a cordial letter from King George containing an assurance of his Majesty's liveliest interest in everything promoting prosperity of the United States.

President Wilson replying hoped that Britain would regard the warmth of welcome accorded to the Prince of Wales as a manifestation of American goodwill towards Great Britain.

RISE IN VALUE OF GERMAN MARK.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. May 28.

A feature of the foreign exchange has been the recovery of the German mark, which now stands at 125 for pound against 230 at the beginning of May. It is attributed to the expectation of Germany's obtaining an externnal loan or to some rearrangements affecting the indemnity. There are no indications of improvement of the internal conditions in Germany.

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 28.

Berlin.—The "Vossische Zeitung" believes that a contributory factor in the improvement of the mark is the deliberate American purchase of marks. The improvement will doubly advantage the United States by restricting imports from Germany and facilitating American exports to Germany in consequence of the mark's increased purchasing power. The paper believes that American interest in the improvement is likely to continue.

HEAT WAVE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. May 28.

Southern England is sweltering in a heat wave. The temperature in London has reached eighty-five and there have been over a thousand cases of prostration. Heavy thunderstorms accompanied by floods have occurred in the provinces.

POLISH OPERATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 28.

A Polish official communique states that the Poles have attacked on the northern part of the front and have driven the Reds back across Beresina inflicting severe losses.

The Poles are receiving reinforcements in the Minsk region and are stoutly contesting Bolshevik attacks. Desperate Red attempts to drive the Poles from the Odessa railway have failed.

CABLE ITEMS.

Peking.—Ferrarin and Masiero en route for Tokio have arrived at Seoul.

Madrid.—The Bakers' strike has terminated.

Mr. McCurdy has appointed a "Fair Trading Council" to prevent profiteering in the fruit and vegetable industry.

The death of Major-General Sir Alexander Tulloch is announced.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the Army Appropriation Bill providing 416 million dollars for military purposes. The Bill now goes to a conference of both the Houses.

Paris.—M. Millerand has demanded the recall of Xylander, the chief German Delegate on the Sarre Delimitation Commission on the ground that he is obstructing the work of the Commission.

Paris.—It is understood that the Council of Ambassadors has demanded not only the recall of Xylander but also a formal disavowal of his conduct.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has approved the Note to Germany, regarding her failure to surrender the necessary documents for the execution of the naval clauses of the Treaty.

Berlin.—The Ministry of Transport announces the delivery of five thousand locomotives to the Entente, in accordance with the Peace Treaty which has been completed.

Paris.—Negotiations for a Franco-Belgian military alliance are progressing very favourably.

Germany has consented to the postponement of the Spa Conference until June 21st.

A meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association has passed a resolution accepting Excess Profits Tax, but urging Mr. Chamberlain to give relief to firms having a low pre-war average or which have begun business since 1914.

Blunt Razors.

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main findings of the Report.
The "Evening Standard" expresses great sympathy with General Dyer, but expresses the opinion that Mr. Montagu is perfectly right in holding that General Dyer's action violated the principle of the British Government with regard to the suppression of civil disorder by military means.
The "Westminster Gazette" urges punishment of officers and civilians who have been justly censured. The paper says that much in the Report suggests that t Government of India needs a good deal of overhauling.
In the course of an interview, Major-General Sir George Younghusband declared that he entirely disagreed with the findings of the Committee. He said he was sure that a rising was being organised and that General Dyer took the only course to suppress the movement.

DYER MAKING OUT HIS DEFENCE.

According to the "Evening News", General Dyer in consultation with the lawyers is preparing a defence against the Hunter Report.
In the course of an interview, General Sir O'Moore Creagh denounced with force "this damnable report." He criticised the composition of the Committee, who, he declared, did not know India and who were guilty of criminal negligence. "How could General Dyer be expected to stand with his stopwatch in his hand to time firing at Amritsar?" asked the General.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., May 29.

According to "The Times", the root of the Indian exchange trouble lies in the internal currency policy of the Government of India in preventing the exchange following the price of gold. The continued maintenance of old ratio in India seems to invalidate the spirit of the Currency Committee's scheme. A frank explanation by the Government of India would be welcomed by the trading interests.

PERSIAN MINISTER INTERVIEWS LORD CURZON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., May 29.

The Persian Foreign Minister has had a very satisfactory interview with Lord Curzon. The whole situation in Persia was surveyed. The Persian official from Teheran said that the situation was improving and that there were signs that the Bolshevists were withdrawing.

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AMRITSAR 'REBELLION'

(oContinued from previous page.)

raised "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," "Hindu-Mussulman ki jai." The effect of the evidence before us is that the festival became a striking demonstration in furtherance of Hindu-Mussalman unity—people of the different creeds drinking out of the same cups publicly and by way of a demonstration. To expect this form of unity to last beyond the day would doubtless be to expect too much: nor should it be condemned as wholly sinister or unreal because it did not last longer than more demonstrations can. We think it clear that in Amritsar as elsewhere efforts towards "unity" had been made largely and indeed frankly in a political interest. That the disturbed state of political feeling in Amritsar would assist and did assist to throw the two warring creeds into a common camp *vis a vis* Government is intelligible enough. Dr. Kitchlew's influence in particular was and had consistently been, in the direction of unity and doubtless in Amritsar this fact accounts for more than does the general movement, which has for at least two years been well marked all over India. In these circumstances, while we regard the "Ram Naumi" festival in Amritsar as showing a state of considerable ferment, excitement and unrest, and as further proof of the influence of the local political leaders, we do not feel entitled to regard it as significant of special evil or to interpret the events which ensued after other causes had supervened by reading them in the light of a sinister construction of the facts of the 9th of April. It is certain that the day passed off without any hostility being offered to Europeans. The Deputy Commissioner himself got caught in the crowd and witnessed the procession from the verandah of the Allahabad Bank. He says "as a rule they were very civil, every car in the procession stopped in front of me and the band played "God save the King." A note of disloyalty which struck me was that a party of Mahomedan students dressed to represent the Turkish Army raised a rude demonstration by clapping their hands which is a sign of rudeness up here, that is all."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE 10TH.

8. The orders of the local Government for the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal reached the Deputy Commissioner on the evening of the 9th. They were to be removed quietly to Dharamsala. In consultation with some other officials including Captain Massey, the Officer Commanding the station, the Deputy Commissioner decided to send for Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal to come to his own house at 10 o'clock next morning and to have them taken from there by motor car by the Superintendent of Police (Mr. Rehill) and a small escort. Certain arrangements to prevent a possible rescue were decided on that night. In addition to these, other arrangements were made in consultation with the Officer Commanding (Captain Massey) for dealing with any disorder which might ensue upon the deportation becoming known. Apparently a labour corps was in cantonments two miles away; from the Amritsar garrison British Infantry were to be kept in reserve at the Ram Bagh Gardens and mounted pickets were to be posted at the Rego bridge which leads to the Fort, at the Hall Gate bridge, already described, and at the Hospital level crossing. The police reserve—75 armed men—were to be kept in the Kotwali. Certain other police under a European officer, Mr. Marshall, were to protect a level-crossing called the police lines crossing. It was further arranged that the Civil Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry-Smith, I.M.S., should in case of need, use his motor ambulance and collect European women and children in the Fort. Written orders were made by the Deputy Commissioner, though not publicly promulgated, to the effect that whereas he had reason to believe that a mob from the city would attempt to approach the District Court House with the intention of overawing by force or by show of criminal force the constituted authorities, no body of persons exceeding five would be allowed to pass the railway line. These orders were given to three European magistrates, the crossings were pointed out to them and they were told to keep back any crowd peacefully if possible but, by military force if necessary.

THEIR SUFFICIENCY.

9. The arrangements above-mentioned were in substance the "internal defence scheme" for defending the civil station. They are sufficiently elaborate to suggest very grave apprehension in the Deputy Commissioner's mind as regards the consequences of carrying out the deportations. This is emphasised if we take into account the orders given next morning by Captain Massey to the Officer at the Fort, to have his guns in position, to have a machine-gun ready to cover the women and children in case they stood in need of protection, not to hesitate to open fire if the mob made for the Fort or attacked the railway station, and so on. We think, however, that no one on the night of the 9th anticipated or had reason to anticipate that the next day would see disorders so grave as those which in fact took place. That a disorderly crowd of Dr. Kitchlew's and Dr. Satyapal's supporters might come to the civil station to try to overawe the Deputy Commissioner or at least to make a large and noisy demonstration; that this might lead to something worse especially if large numbers were adrift in the civil lines beyond possibility of control—this is, we think, a fair measure of what, in the view of the Deputy Commissioner, had to be guarded against. The precautions as to evacuation of the women and children seem inconsistent with the absence of proper steps to warn Europeans not to go into the city as usual. But though it is a matter of great regret that such warning was not given, we do not think that it could or should have been anticipated that a murderous antipathy towards all Europeans would burst out as it did. The behaviour of the crowds upon 30th March and 6th April, in no way indicated this and the presence of the whole reserve of armed police at the Kotwali must not be overlooked in this connection. As the Deputy Commissioner put the matter in his evidence before us:—"I reckoned up the possibility and provided for about three times as much but ten times would not have been enough." Precaution in some directions beyond the apparent necessities of the occasion does not entitle criticism after the event to exact more than reasonable precautions in other matters. In military preparations in particular thoroughness is not necessarily an index to the gravity of the occasion. In this case the arrangements made were but an application of a pre-arranged scheme of internal defense which had been previously thought out and had no special reference to the probabilities of the 10th.

In spite of the request contained in the Deputy Commissioner-s letter of the day before that more troops should be sent to Amritsar, we think that he acted rightly in the circumstances in carrying out the deportation orders quickly and quietly and that he cannot reasonably be blamed for not refusing to do so until more troops were sent. He was not contemplating any "resolute action in the city"; he was contemplating disorder but not on such a scale as occurred.

We think further that to keep a strong force of 75 armed police at the Kotwali and not to have these men scattered in isolated pickets throughout the city was a prudent and reasonable course. As it turned out the scenes of the worst outrages were very close to the Kotwali and a strong striking force there could and should have been much more effective than isolated pickets. That it was almost wholly ineffective in the emergency which arose was in no way the fault of the Deputy Commissioner and could not have been foreseen by any one.

DEPORTED.

10. On the morning of the 10th, Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal came about 10 a.m., to the Deputy Commissioner's house as requested. They were accompanied by some friends. In about half an hour they had left for Dharamsala by motor car as arranged. The friends were detained for about an hour so as to give the escort a start. There was no attempt at rescue.

THE FIRST CROWDS.

11. About 11-30 however the news of the deportation was spreading in the city: shops were being closed on all sides and crowds were collecting. A large crowd formed in Hall Bazaar and made its way through Hall Gate and over the Hall Bridge at the further side of which was a small picket of mounted troops. This crowd was excited and angry at the deportations and was undoubtedly making for the civil lines bent upon seeing the Deputy Commissioner. A Criminal Investigation Department Inspector, who gave evidence before us and whom we believe, states that he was in the back portion of this crowd on the first slope of the road bridge and that members of the crowd near him as they were going over the bridge and before they had been fired upon or turned back, were crying out "Where is the Deputy Commissioner? We will butcher him to pieces." Another witness, Dr. Muhamad Abdullah Faqi states that he was with this crowd and the cries were that they must see the Deputy Commissioner, ask him where these leaders were, and if he would not grant their release, insist on themselves also being taken to the same place. It is an ascertained fact that this angry crowd as it poured out of the city towards the bridge took no notice of Europeans whom it met on the way. Mr. Jarman, the Municipal Engineer, passed it by and was not molested. There is on the evidence very slender ground for supposing that this crowd in its initial stages was possessed of, or by, any definite common intention save that of angry and obstreperous protest in force before the Deputy Commissioner at his house and for the purpose of overawing him. It was as events showed equal to anything but had not as yet resolved upon anything very definite. Violent and excited threats against the Deputy Commissioner we think there were, but it is not certain that these were many or that they were representative in the first phase of the disturbance. The mob had not armed themselves with sticks or lathis. Still it is abundantly clear that the crowd was no mere crowd of mourning and that to represent it as a large but peaceful body bent on respectful, or even lawful, protest before authority is a travesty of facts. We consider that the Deputy Commissioner was right, and had done no more than his duty, when he resolved to prevent entrance into the civil lines by any such crowd. Beyond this it remains undeniable of this particular crowd that it was likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace and that the public security was manifestly endangered by it.

THE FIRST COLLISION FIRING.

12. This crowd was stopped by the mounted picket at the further end of the Hall Bridge. Mr. Beckett, an Assistant Commissioner arrived soon afterwards to act as Magistrate on duty at that spot. The picket at this time consisted apparently of a non-commissioned officer armed with sword and revolver, four mounted British soldiers, two with lances and two with rifles, and three Indian sowars. They were on the ironwork at the top of the bridge facing the crowd some eight or ten yards off. Mr. Beckett did his best to make himself heard amid the shouts of the crowd and to explain that it would not be allowed to proceed. Three men in the front of the crowd seem to have endeavoured to persuade the rest to desist. In spite of them and of all that the Magistrate and the soldiers could do, the crowd pushed back the picket making the horses restive and uncontrollable by hitting them with sticks. The picket was pushed slowly back from the bridge and more quickly down the slope which leads from it to Madan's shop. Near this spot was a heap of half-bricks and stones and further crowds were already there. The crowd on both sides of the picket joined in stoning them. It is possible, but not proved, that at some stage before the stone throwing one soldier fired in the air without orders. The Deputy Commissioner arrived on the spot as the stoning was going on, and endeavoured to rally the picket, but the horses would not stand up to or charge the crowd, so they were withdrawn about 100 yards to get them clear from the crowd and make a new stand. Mr. Beckett went to call reinforcements. Captain Massey, the Officer Commanding, passed on his way to the Ram Bagh from the railway station to bring up infantry. Before his arrival at the Ram Bagh another picket of mounted men under Lieutenant Dickie had left for the spot in support of the over-bridge picket. Infantry under Lieutenant Brown were marching for the station and Captain Massey gave instructions to use any conveyance that could be had to get to the station at once and to keep the crowd on the other side of the railway. Lieutenant Dickie's mounted party arrived first, took over the position and temporarily held up the crowd. By some misunderstanding of orders the original picket seems to have left the spot. The Deputy Commissioner left to go after Captain Massey and make arrangements for further help. Shortly afterwards Mr. Connor, an Assistant Commissioner, who had been detailed to proceed to the Kotwali, came upon Lieutenant Dickie's picket, he thinks some 6 or 7 men partly British and partly Indians—more probably 4—2 Indians and 2 British—trotting back at a fast pace and being badly stoned by a dense crowd. These missiles were stones for road-metalling of which there was a collection some little way off—apparently on the other side of the railway line. Mr. Connor was asked by Lieutenant Dickie to send reinforcements. He halted and rallied the picket, told Lieutenant Dickie that he must not let the crowd into the civil lines, and that it was his duty to fire. On this two British soldiers of the picket dismounted, took cover behind some culverts and fired three or four shots each. Some of these took effect, three or four individuals being killed or wounded. The crowd was brought to a stand still at once; it may have retired somewhat, but did not disperse. In our opinion this resort to firing was completely justified as absolutely necessary in the circumstances and in no way exceeding the occasion.

THE BRIDGES CLEARED.

13. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived from the police lines with 24 foot police and 7 sowars. This was about 1 p.m. Two or three casualties were lying in front of Madan's shop. The police were marched towards the crowd and brought up with muskets loaded with buckshot at the 'ready position' about 40 yards away. On this some local lawyers came forward and said they would take the crowd away. Mr. Plomer gave them a chance to do this and they succeeded in taking the mob away from the foot-bridge and railway line in the direction of the Telegraph Office which is on the city side of the railway. This had been almost effected by the time Lieutenant Brown's party of infantry arrived followed a little later by further infantry. Both foot and road bridges were taken over by the infantry and the police picket of 24 men took over the railway level crossing.

THE TOTAL CROWD.

14. It is to be observed that by 1 o'clock the crowds making for the civil lines were not merely those who were attempting to approach via Hall Gate. Crowds were coming out also through Hathi Gate and Lohgarh Gate. There was really one huge crowd stretching to Aitchison Park which had been one of the first places in which people had collected on that morning. Mr. Plomer estimates that 30,000 people were taking part in the total crowd. It is not possible to state with certainty the order in which acts and incidents occurred in different parts of the town; many of them appear to have taken place very quickly and at about the same time some of them had been completed and others begun before the incident of the second firing which we will deal with next.

HALL BRIDGE AND THE SECOND FIRING.

15. The foot-bridge and road-bridge at Hall Gate having been cleared they were occupied each by a small infantry picket, a third picket being in reserve. In a short time the Deputy Commissioner had returned to this locality and was called first to the foot-bridge against which a hostile crowd was forming. This crowd withdrew on being threatened. Thereupon he was called to the road-bridge (Hall Bridge) as a large crowd had approached determined to rush the picket. He took some mounted men with him, and rode out in front of the picket endeavouring to get the crowd to disperse. Mr. Plomer did the same. Their efforts and warnings were persistent and repeated, but the crowd closed in and they had to fall back to the picket. Mr. Plomer rode forward again and told the crowd that firing would take place. Two Indian gentlemen were in front trying to assist by persuading the crowd to go back, and the Deputy Commissioner was reluctant to fire in case they might be hit. While he was still considering as to his orders, the crowd made a rush, at the same time stoning the picket. The non-commissioned officer in charge was given the necessary order, the crowd was fired upon and between twenty and thirty casualties ensued. This incident took place at about 2 p.m. At this stage, and of this crowd, we consider it certain that the temper and determination to violence was more obvious, more resolute and more vicious than that which had been exhibited earlier in the day. We think that the order to fire was rightly given and we can find no ground for saying that the necessity of the moment was in any way exceeded or abused.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS.

16. Before the close of the incident just described great destruction had commenced in the city. Thus when the Deputy Commissioner returned to the bridges near Hall Gate within half an hour of the first firing he noticed that smoke was coming up from the National Bank. This was not later than 1-30 and probably not many minutes after 1 o'clock. Again Mr. Plomer who saw the attack upon the Telegraph Office says that this was long before the second firing at Hall Bridge. Save for these facts, we propose to state the occurrences briefly without burdening our report by an attempt to arrive at the exact order of acts of destruction or to establish sequences upon which nothing turns.

THE BANKS.

17. The Kotwali and the Town Hall of Amritsar stand facing each other on different sides of the road which runs (through a gateway joining the two buildings at one end) straight along to Hall Gate. A short distance from the gateway a street runs off to the right and a few yards down this street is the Chartered Bank. The side of this building is visible from the outside of the gateway across a grass-plot enclosed by iron railings, and the building is from 50 to 80 yards from the Kotwali.

The National Bank is on the direct road from the Town Hall to Hall Gate. It is on the right-hand side of the road and about 238 yards from the Kotwali.

The Alliance Bank is a corner building about 198 yards from the Kotwali. As one comes from Hall Gate down Hall Bazaar, past the National Bank and through the gateway above-mentioned, one has to pass between the Town Hall and the Kotwali for the whole length of these buildings, and, after turning somewhat to the right, one reaches the Alliance Bank.

At the National Bank Mr. Stewart, the Manager and Mr. Scott the Assistant Manager were brutally beaten to death by the mob; their bodies were burnt in a pile of bank furniture in the middle of the bank building and the building itself was sacked, set on fire and completely gutted. The godowns at the rear in which large quantities of piece goods were kept were broken into and thrown open for looting.

The Alliance Bank was attacked; the Manager, Mr. G. M. Thomson, who attempted to defend himself with a revolver was cruelly murdered, and flung from the balcony on to the street; his body was burnt in the street under a pile of Bank furniture drenched in kerosene oil. The building itself was not destroyed. It is owned by Indians and in view of the manifest race-hatred of the mob, we do not doubt that this fact made them spare it.

At the Chartered Bank, glass and other property had been smashed and some attempt made to set it on fire, when 25 armed constables from the Kotwali under Khan Sahib Ahmed Jan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, dispersed the crowd without any difficulty, simply rushing at it and shouting "pakro pakro"† upon which the mob ran away. This was not before 1-30 p.m. and may have been later. The European Manager, Mr. J. W. Thomson and his Assistant, Mr. Ross, had taken refuge in an upper storey; after some time apparently about 3 o'clock—they were taken to the Kotwali, close at hand, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police with the bulk of his guard stayed on at the Chartered Bank without further incident till about 5 p.m.

The Town Hall itself and the sub-post office attached to it were set on fire under the nose of the armed police reserve at the Kotwali. It seems that a quantity of kerosene oil belonging to the Municipal Committee was lying near or in the Town Hall, and was used by the mob in setting fire to this and other buildings such as the National Bank.

FAILURE OF THE POLICE RESERVE.

18. Before dealing with other outrages committed by the mob, it is necessary to make special comment, as regards those just mentioned, upon the inactivity of the armed police reserve. This is necessary in fairness to the Deputy Commissioner whose arrangements were broken down by the ineffective handling of this reserve. On this morning, Khan Sahib Ahmed Jan, Deputy Superintendent of Police (with 20 years' service), assisted by Muhammad Ashaf Khan, City Inspector of Police (25 years' service), was stationed at the Kotwali in charge of the reserve which consisted of 75 men with muskets and ammunition. Both officers had long service and good records. In addition there were several other men belonging to the Kotwali and some fifteen or sixteen detectives, whose duty it was to go about the city and bring reports to the Kotwali. Khan Sahib Ahmed Jan had received Mr. Plomer's orders by the mouth of the City Inspector and these were merely orders to take charge of the reserve. But he knew that trouble was apprehended, that Amritsar was in a condition of excitement, that he was there to maintain order with the force at his command and that his 75 men were the police reserve for the whole city. The City Inspector was in the same position: any useful information that could be got it was their duty to obtain for themselves.

Unfortunateuy we find it difficult to accept as accurate the evidence of either officer on some important details and they conflict on material points. The Deputy Superintendent says that he kept his men in the rear of the Kotwali as had been done on the 6th to be out of sight of the crowds and not to excite them; and that this was the position until—at about 1-30 p.m.—he was called to aid at the Chartered Bank. The City Inspector's evidence is in conflict on this point. The Deputy Superintendent says that crowds passed between the Kotwali and Town Hall through the gateway into Hall Bazaar until he left for the Chartered Bank. The City Inspector says this road and gate had been cleared and barred by a line of men since about noon. The Deputy Superintendent says that when he left for the Chartered Bank the fire in the Town Hall had not broken out. The City Inspector says that it had. However the facts may be upon these matters, the police reserve was too late to save the Town Hall in front of them, much too late to save Mr. Thomson of the Alliance Bank and still more too late to save the National Bank, its officers or its property from an attack that occupied the mob for hours. The godowns were being looted as late as 5 p.m. The Inspector-General of Police was of opinion after enquiry that in the case of the Chartered Bank, the Europeans were saved by the loyalty of their clerks who hid them so securely that the mob, having failed to find them, had practically left the building, when the Deputy Superintendent arrived with his guard though a crowd was still in the street. The facts before us indicate the probability of this.

In any possible view both officers failed either to grasp, or to attempt to cope with, their responsibility. Their lack of initiative and of reasonable precaution and the direct consequences of this are too plain for arguments. Seventy-five armed men resolutely handled could, with ordinary skill and alertness, have made impossible the outrages which took place close to the Kotwali.

It has not been proved before us that the attacks upon any of the banks were known at the Kotwali before the time at which aid was despatched, but when the best is made of the story narrated by the two officers it is one of helplessness and muddle. There is no explanation of the burning of the Town Hall which stood in front of them save that it had a road at the back as well as in front. On this road highly excited crowds had been passing and the Inspector tells us that the police had had to threaten to fire on a crowd there in order to rescue Mr. Jarman, the Municipal Engineer. No steps whatever were taken to see what could be seen from the Kotwali or its immediate precincts, to get information about Hall Bazaar from the gateway, to keep an eye on the crowds at the back of the Town Hall, to keep a look-out in the direction of the Alliance Bank or any of the other banks which had been picketted on the "hartal" or the 6th. The Deputy Superintendent did not even receive a single report from the detectives who were his only scouts. His conduct at the Chartered Bank was pointless and ineffective beyond excuse. He explains that when he got to the Chartered Bank he stayed there till 5 o'clock—up till 3 o'clock guarding the two Europeans and thereafter when these had gone to the Kotwali to give the people an impression that the Europeans were still there so that they would not assault the Kotwali. It is not clear upon his evidence that up to 1-30 he had done anything: it is clear that from that time until 5 o'clock he took no steps to make any enquiry or to do anything as regards the city or as regards his main reserve. He knew enough and more than enough to call for energetic action: the duty upon which he employed all his time and 25 of his armed men was idle and unnecessary after the first ten minutes; since the Europeans could have been brought at once to the Kotwali and a small picket left at the bank within easy hail of those headquarters.

When we have added to this narrative of the police reserve that there were about a hundred unarmed constables scattered throughout Amritsar in the ordinary course, and that these did not come upon the stage in any part of the tragedy enacted in the city upon the 10th of April, we have done what we can to explain why the mobs were left uncontrolled and almost unchecked.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

19. When the crowd had been induced to withdraw from the foot and road bridges after the first firing near Hall Gate, it retired towards the Telegraph Office. This office was shortly afterwards attacked from two sides, a mob from the Aitchison Park side joining in the destruction. Telephone instruments were smashed to pieces, and the Telephone Exchange with its switch board and fittings destroyed. This put out of action the whole telephone system of the town. Captain Massey had previously on that morning ordered the Jemadar of the station guard to take a party to the foot-bridge so as to have the Telegraph Office under observation and be ready to go to its defence. This officer and his men managed to beat off the mob from the Telegraph office, and to rescue Mr. Pinto, the Telegraph Master, as he was being seized and dragged from his room, but not without recourse to firing. Eighteen rounds were expended in this rescue and we have no difficulty in upholding this as entirely justified.

STATION AND GOODS YARD.

20. The goods yard was stormed, damaged and looted and Guard Robinson of the North Western Railway, who was going towards the foot-bridge in the course of his work was chased and brutally beaten to death. Mr. Bennett, the Station Superintendent, was caught and injured severely, but the station picket was in time to save his life. Telegraph wires were cut but the actual platform of the station was held by a picket and this portion of the station was not damaged.

SERGEANT ROWLANDS MURDERED.

21. Sergeant Rowlands, Electrician to the Military Works, had gone into the city and was endeavouring to make his way back to the Fort when he was attacked near the Rego Bridge and murdered. His skull was battered in—apparently by a straining screw.

MISS SHERWOOD.

22. Miss Sherwood, a lady missionary, was pursued by a mob when bicycling in a narrow street in the city on her way to one of her schools. The assault has not been detailed to us by eye-witnesses, but it was investigated and described by a Martial Law Commission. Its brutality was well known at the time and is not in dispute: it need only be indicated here. She was intercepted and overtaken by the mob, knocked down by blows on the head, beaten while on the ground when she got up to run she was knocked down again more than once: a door which she tried to enter was slammed in her face: in the end she was left on the street because she was thought to be dead. We should not omit to point out that she was afterwards picked up by some Hindus by whose action she was enabled to receive medical attention in time, as we understand, to save her life.

MRS. EASDON.

23. Another incident, vividly showing that no European of either sex was safe from the mob, is the search for Mrs. Easdon, the lady doctor in charge of the Zenana hospital. This hospital was entered and twice ransacked to find her; she contrived to conceal herself on both occasions and the second search was discontinued before she had been discovered upon news reaching the rioters of loot at the National Bank.

CHRISTIAN BUILDINGS.

24. The Indian Christian Church and the Religious Book Society's Depot and Hall were burnt; an attempt to burn the Church Missionary Society's Girls' Normal School was frustrated by the police picket, from the police lines crossing, under Inspector Marshall.

POST OFFICES.

25. Sub-post offices at the Golden Temple, Hajith Mandi and Dhal Bastil Ram were looted. The first two as well as the office at the Town Hall were combined post and telegraph offices and at all three places the telegraph instruments and fittings were destroyed.

ATTACK ON COMMUNICATIONS.

26. Looting—at least at the godowns of the National Bank—proceeded late into the evening; but almost all the acts of murder, arson, pillage and destruction which we have described took place in the early afternoon. Before nightfall, however, interruptions of communications were amounting to a serious attempt to isolate Amritsar. The Telegraph Office had been one of the first objectives of the mob, but the damage done before this mob was beaten off affected the telephone more than the telegraph system. Some telegraph wires had been cut at the goods yard, and by about 2 p.m., all railway telegraph wires near Amritsar were cut. During the day both telephone and telegraph wires were cut in many places throughout Amritsar and its environs. The railway police guard on the Calcutta mail fired on and scattered a party attempting to destroy the main line to Lahore. At Bhagtanwala railway station which is on the Tarn Taran line, and about one mile from the Golden Temple, the station building was looted and burnt in the afternoon; the goods-shed and a waggon were looted; the points-locks and the telegraph wires broken. At night Chheharta railway station was attacked by villagers who looted a goods train that was standing in the yard.

NATURE OF THE VIOLENCE.

27. This narrative of mob violence, while doubtless not exhaustive, is sufficient to show the nature and character of the outbreak in all important respects. That it was anti-Government is clear at every stage: starting in anger at the action of Government in deporting the two local politicians it proceeded by attack upon post offices and the railway (which is really a State railway and is regarded as such). Almost, though not quite from the first, hostility to Government became a murderous antipathy to Europeans—not merely to officials but to Europeans as such. The attack upon the banks was primarily motived by this race-hatred which led and directed the desire for destruction and loot. The destruction of buildings associated with Christian institutions, or thought so to be, points firmly in the same direction. The records of the trials certainly go to show that the actual perpetrators of brutal murder were not representative Amritsar citizens, but of what may be called the "hooligan" class, some of whom in Amritsar appear to have had a certain leadership or influence over those of their own kind. But the numbers of the crowd taking part in the general disturbance, the extent to which crime and destruction were carried, the area which they covered, the time they lasted, the general political motive of defiance to authority and destruction of its emblems, instruments or agents are facts too clear to be gainsaid. We do not omit to notice and to signalise the fact that some Indian citizens were doing their best to reason with the crowds which had to be repulsed at Hall Bridge, that Miss Sherwood was ultimately taken care of by some Indians, and that Mrs. Easdon owed her life to her *chaprasis* (messenger; orderly). Other efforts by sane and loyal citizens inside the city on that day we have no doubt there were. Of visitors to the Horse Fair, we know also that a stalwart band of Indian officers, sowars and daffadars were collected by Khan Bahadur Fazal Dad Khan, Rissaldar-Major of the 12th Cavalry, and volunteered their services to the officer at the Fort.

It is clear that the first brutalities were commenced at latest very early after the first firing at Hall Bridge and it is possible that nothing, or nothing much, was done before this—that is, until the crowd saw that they would not get to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow in the civil lines. The Criminal Investigation Department Inspector Pandit Jiwan Lal who saw the mob at the Telegraph Office says he heard shouts "They have killed our brethren and we will kill them" and that by this time they were armed with sticks. For this reason we have set out somewhat fully the facts as to this firing. That this act of a small and hard-pressed picket doing its duty at the latest moment possible, is in any degree a mitigating circumstance seems to us unreasonable. It angered some and as an incitement it might well be effective with others. That it was the cause of the excesses on the 10th is merely untrue.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

28. During the day European women and children were taken to the Fort where they were retained in conditions of extreme discomfort. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith on the sound of the first firing went into the city with his ambulance and brought out some lady missionaries and Indian Christians. He returned to the Girls' School to find it being attacked by a mob which turned on him. He escaped with his ambulance and in the meantime the police picket at the police lines crossing had gone to the rescue.

REINFORCEMENTS.

29. Between 1 and 2 o'clock a party of 1-9th Gurkhas unarmed but 1260 strong had arrived at the railway station on their way to Peshawar under Captain Crampton. These were detained. One hundred of them were armed from the Fort and pickets were strengthened. The railway station itself was now safe and the women and children were being got to the Fort strongly guarded while the women and children were being got to the Fort.

Late that night—after 10 o'clock—300 troops—125 British and 175 Baluchis—arrived from Lahore under Major Macdonald who took over command from Captain Massey. Early on the 11th, 300 more troops arrived from Jullunder—100 British and 200 Indian.

THE MILITARY IN CHARGE.

30. The Commissioner of the Division (Mr. A. J. W. Kitchin) and the Deputy Inspector-General (Mr. D. Donald) arrived at the railway station from Lahore by motor-car at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 10th. A letter was brought from the Kotwali stating that all the Europeans alive were inside that building and in no danger. It had been decided to send a party to fight its way into the city to rescue Europeans whose danger was obvious but whose fate was unknown: on the letter being received this measure was postponed till the reinforcements should arrive from Lahore as most of the Gurkhas were still without arms. Late at night when Major Macdonald arrived with his men, the Commissioner told him verbally, that the situation was beyond civil control and that he, as senior Military Officer, was to take such steps as the military situation demanded. He seems to have made it clear that these steps were to be for the purpose of re-establishing civil control. He further asked that a party be sent into the city to get information and bring out the surviving Europeans. This party was despatched. Mr. Plomer, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, went with the party but no civil magistrate was sent as it was thought to be a purely military operation in which the presence of a civil magistrate would embarrass the military officer. Instead of the

(Continued on page 16.)

AMRITSAR 'REBELLION.'

(Continued from page 15.)

party having to fight its way through the streets, as the Commissioner anticipated, the streets were found deserted. The Chartered Bank officers—Messrs. Thomson and Ross—together with Mr. Jarman and a Sergeant Parsonage who had taken refuge in the Kotwali, were brought out in safety.

11TH APRIL. THE FUNERALS.

31. The total number of persons killed on the 10th by the fire of the troops was approximately ten; the number wounded must be greater. On the 11th certain persons from the city came to the civil lines to arrange as to processions for the burying of the dead. The Commissioner says they appeared to him to be representing the rioters and that their attitude was defiant. There had been an intention of holding these burials in the Jallianwala Bagh and again of holding large processions to the usual burial place outside the city. In the end these emissaries were told that only small parties would be allowed to go to the burial ground; that the funerals must be commenced at 2 o'clock and that by four the parties must be back in the city. These orders were not agreed to, but in fact they were ultimately carried out—the dead were taken from Khair-ud-din's mosque out by the Sultanwind Gate: large processions both of Hindus and Muhammadans seem to have followed in the city but not further. A witness speaks to rumours being circulated among the crowd at the mosque, that at Lahore the Fort and Anarkali had been occupied by Indian troops who had rebelled. This rumour was in existence the previous day as the Commissioner himself heard of it on the 10th.

11TH APRIL. A NOTICE KOTWALI HELD.

32. The persons who came to arrange as to the funerals were mostly young lawyers. A notice signed by the Deputy Commissioner was handed to them that they might distribute and explain it to the people in the city. This was at that time thought to be the only practicable method of publication. The notice stated.—"The troops have orders to restore order in Amritsar and to use as much force as necessary. No gatherings of persons nor processions of any sort will be allowed. All gatherings will be fired on. Any persons leaving the city in groups of more than four will be fired on. Respectable persons should keep indoors." The Principal of the Khalsa College was also asked to get his students to tell the people that the authorities considered that a state of war had broken out and they must settle down. All third class booking to Amritsar by rail was stopped as the Baisakhi festival was approaching and it was desired to prevent innocent strangers from coming into a grave a situation.

A party of a hundred rifles went into the city as far as the Kotwali leaving strong pickets at the side-streets. From this time the Kotwali and its approaches were held by troops. A magistrate was sent to Tarn Taran to do what he could there by local levies as no troops could be spared from Amritsar. The *tansildar* at Ajnala was given similar instructions. Orders were given to village headmen to get villagers to keep watch and ward on the railway line. No business was going on in Amritsar and much time seems to have been spent upon the question of the funerals.

On the evening of the 11th the Commissioner left for Lahore and later Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, C.B., who commanded the Jullunder Brigade, arrived at Amritsar and took over charge from Major Macdonald. He transferred headquarters from the railway station to the Ram Bagh.

12TH APRIL. GENERAL DYER'S COLUMN. ARRESTS.

33. On the 12th a strong column under General Dyer marched round the city as crowds were reported to be collecting outside it. These were made to go back peaceably and the troops went into the city to the Kotwali. Small parties of troops were sent with police to make arrests in connection with the crimes of the 10th and several important arrests were made. General Dyer says that the bearing of the inhabitants was most insolent and many spat on the ground as the troops passed. At one point—the Sultanwind Gate—there were shouts of *"Hindu-Mussalman ki jai"* and the mob was dispersed with difficulty. The advisability of opening fire was considered by the General but he refrained as he thought he should first warn the people by a proclamation. Accordingly on this day a proclamation was drawn up in the following terms:—

PROCLAMATION.

"The inhabitants of Amritsar are hereby warned that if they will cause damage to any property or will commit any acts of violence in the environs of Amritsar, it will be taken for granted that such acts are due to incitement in Amritsar city and offenders will be punished according to Military Law.

"All meetings and gatherings are hereby prohibited and will be dispersed at once under Military Law."

The issue of this proclamation which was formally signed by the Brigade-Major on General Dyer's behalf was left to the police: it does not appear what steps were taken to ensure its publication.

12TH APRIL. DISORDER IN VICINITY OF AMRITSAR.

34. On the 12th also a small force was sent from Amritsar to Tarn Taran. By some misunderstanding this force was brought back at night instead of remaining there as intended. On its leaving a large crowd of villagers assembled to loot the *tahsil* but the Inspector of Police turned out with a small body of men and by showing a bold front drove off the crowd. Troops were sent there on the next day and stayed there.

During the day telegraph wires were cut between Cheharta and Amritsar, between Khasa and Gurusar and between Khasa and Chehartia. About midnight the railway line was torn up between Chehartia and Khasa and a goods train was derailed.

13TH APRIL. PROCLAMATION BY BEAT OF DRUM.

35. On the morning of the 13th April, General Dyer went through the city in company with the District Magistrate and some others and had a proclamation read out by the *naib-tahsildar** to the people who were summoned by beat of drum at a considerable number of different places. From an examination of the map† showing the different places where the proclamation was read it is evident that in many parts of the city the proclamation was not read. The proclamation as drawn up in English is in these terms:—"It is hereby proclaimed to all whom it may concern that no person residing in the city is permitted or allowed to leave the city in his own or hired conveyance or on foot without a pass. No person residing in the Amritsar city is permitted to leave his house after 8. Any persons found in the streets after 8 are liable to be shot. No procession of any kind is permitted to parade the streets in the city or any part of the city or outside of it at any time. Any such processions or any gathering of 4 men would be looked upon and treated as an unlawful assembly and dispersed by force of arms if necessary."

It is said that many people on hearing this proclamation read did not treat it seriously, but that remarks were made that it was bluff, that the General would not fire and not to be afraid. At the time when "General Dyer's proclamation was being read out, a counter-proclamation was made to the effect that the meeting would be held in the afternoon in the Jallianwala Bagh. A meeting had been held on the 12th April in the compound of the Hindu Sabha School at which an announcement had been made for a meeting to be held at the Jallianwala Bagh on the 13th April."

FIRST NEWS OF A MEETING.

36. About ten o'clock General Dyer heard that the people intended to hold a big meeting about 4-30 p.m. On being asked why he did not take measures to prevent its being held, he replied "I went there as soon as I could. I had to think the matter out, I had to organise my forces and make up my mind as to where I might put my pickets. I thought I had done enough to make the crowd not mass. If they were going to meet, I had to consider the military situation and make up my mind what to do which took me a certain amount of time."

It may be noted that in consequence of information received from neighbouring villages detachments of troops had been sent to various places.

AT THE BAGH.

37. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of 13th April, General Dyer received definite information that a meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh contrary to the terms of the proclamation issued by him that morning. He then proceeded through the city with a number of pickets which he left at pre-arranged places and a special force of 25 Gurkhas and 25 Baluchis armed with rifles, 40 Gurkhas armed only with kukris and 2 armoured cars. On arriving at Jallianwala Bagh he entered with this force by a narrow entrance which was not sufficiently wide to allow the cars to pass. They were accordingly left in the street outside.

The Jallianwala Bagh is not in any sense a garden as its name would suggest. It is a rectangular piece of unused ground covered to some extent by building material and debris. It is almost entirely surrounded by the walls of buildings. The entrances and exits to it are few and imperfect. It seems to be frequently used to accommodate large gatherings of people. At that end of the Bagh by which General Dyer entered there is raised ground on each side of the entrance. A large crowd had gathered at the opposite end of the Bagh and were being addressed by a man on a raised platform about 100 yards from where General Dyer stationed his troops. According to the report sent by General Dyer to the Adjutant-General after the occurrence the crowd numbered about 6,000. It is probable that it was much more numerous and that from 10 to 20 thousand people were assembled.

FIRING.

38. As soon as General Dyer entered the Bagh he stationed 25 troops on one side of the higher ground at the entrance and 25 troops on the other side. Without giving the crowd any warning to disperse, which he considered unnecessary as they were in breach of his proclamation, he ordered his troops to fire and the firing was continued for about 10 minutes. There is no evidence as to the nature of the address to which the audience was listening. None of them were provided with fire-arms although some of them may have been carrying sticks.

CASUALTIES.

As soon as firing commenced the crowd began to disperse. In all 1,650 rounds were fired by the troops. The firing was individual and not volley firing. Many casualties occurred among the crowd. As General Dyer, when the firing ceased, immediately marched his troops back to the Ram Bagh just outside the city there was no means at the time of forming a correct estimate of the number killed and wounded. At first it was thought that about 200 had been killed and this number was apparently referred to as to the list of casualties. Recently an investigation into the numbers has been completed by the Government with the assistance of a list compiled by the Allahabad *Seva Samiti*.† As a result of this investigation it was discovered that approximately 379 people were killed. Of these about 87 were strangers or villagers who had come into Amritsar from the neighbouring district. No figure was given for the wounded; but their number may be taken as probably three times as great as the number of killed.

After the firing at Jallianwala Bagh no serious outbreak occurred in Amritsar. Shops continued to be shut for some days but the life of the city gradually resumed a more normal aspect. In the immediate vicinity there was an attempted dacoity by the villagers of Ballarwal on that of Makhowal and one or two cases of wire-cutting.

*Assistant to the *tahsildar*, the revenue collecting officer of a sub-division of a district.

†*Vide* appendix.

but otherwise there was nothing further calling for notice in this area.

CRITICISM OF THIS ACTION. (1) NO WARNING TO DISPERSE.

39. General Dyer's action in firing on the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh is open to criticism in two respects. (First) that he started firing without giving the people who had assembled a chance to disperse and (second) that he continued firing for a substantial period of time after the crowd had commenced to disperse.

In the ordinary case where a proclamation has been issued forbidding assemblies of people, and intimating that a gathering held in defence of the proclamation may have to be dispersed by military force, notice is properly given to the crowd before they are actually fired upon. The military situation at the time, e.g., the risk of a small force of soldiers being overwhelmed by a threatening mob may justify firing without the formality of giving a notice to disperse, being observed. The only person who can judge whether or not such an emergency has arisen is the officer in command of the troops. In his report to the General Staff, dated 25th August 1919, General Dyer does not suggest the existence of such an emergency from anything observed by him in the demeanour of the crowd prior to his giving the order to fire. When examined before us he explained that his mind was made up as he came along in his motor-car—if his orders against holding a meeting were disobeyed he was going to fire at once. Apparently he looked upon the warning which he had given in the morning as sufficient notice and justification for his firing upon a crowd assembling in defiance thereof. As he expresses it in the report to which we have just referred "My work that morning in personally conducting the proclamation must be looked upon as one transaction with what had now come to pass. There was no reason to further parley with the mob, evidently they were there to defy the arm of the law."

We may note that while the proclamation issued by General Dyer as expressed in English is "any gathering of 4 men will be looked upon and treated as an unlawful assembly and dispersed by force of arms if necessary" we were informed by Mr. Fateh Khan, the *naib-tahsildar* who explained the proclamation in vernacular to the people, that he intimated that an assembly of people held in defiance of the proclamation would be dispersed by force of arms by the military, the addition "if necessary" being left out. The absence of these words is, however not important as, though not expressed, they are necessarily implied. We think it distinctly improbable—notwithstanding what General Dyer said in his evidence that the crowd gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh would have dispersed upon notice being made that they should do so and much more likely that recourse to firing would have been necessary to secure obedience to his proclamation. The majority at all events of the people who assembled had done so in direct defiance of a proclamation issued in the interests of peace and order—many thinking that the reference to firing was mere bluff. In spite of this circumstance, notice to disperse would have afforded those assembled in ignorance of the proclamation and other people also an opportunity to leave the Bagh and should have been given. If the notice had been disregarded, General Dyer would have been justified in firing on the crowd, to compel it to disperse.

(2) FIRING WHILE CROWD DISPERSING.

40. In continuing to fire for so long as he did it appears to us that General Dyer committed a grave error. As soon as firing started the crowd began to disperse. Mr. Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was with General Dyer on the 13th April arrived at Jallianwala Bagh in a motor-car behind the car in which the General drove. On his getting into the Bagh firing had started and was continued for about 10 minutes during which time the crowd was trying to escape as far as they could. General Dyer made his statement very frankly to us and we believe that he honestly considered that he was called upon in the discharge of his duty to take the extreme step which he did. The situation as it presented itself to his mind during the time that had elapsed since his arrival at Ahmitsar was serious and difficult. On 12th April he had received a communication by aeroplane in the following terms:—

"Telegraph line reported cut this morning between Cantonment East and Harbans pura. Lahore quiet. Kasur reports at 06.10 armoured train visited Khem Karan during night and found station wrecked but no casualties. Rioters in small numbers apparently organised for destruction left in direction of Sutlej." On the same day he had a telegram from the Telegraph Master reporting that all telegraph wires between Lahore and Amritsar had been cut and other communications as to the attack on the station and on Europeans at Kasur. On the 13th April he was informed by Mr. Miles Irving that secret meetings had taken place near the Ram Bagh where his headquarters were. From these communications General Dyer concluded that there was a widespread movement which was not confined to Amritsar alone. He was afraid that an attempt might be made to isolate his forces and cut him off from other supplies.

In continuing firing as long as he did, it is evident that General Dyer had in view not merely the dispersal of the crowd that had assembled contrary to his orders, but the desire to produce a moral effect in the Punjab. In his report he says:—"I fired and continued to fire until the crowd dispersed and I consider this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread effect it was my duty to produce if I was to justify my action. If more troops had been at hand the casualties would have been greater in proportion. *It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd*, but one of producing a sufficient moral effect from a military point of view not only on those who were present, but more especially throughout the Punjab. There could be no question of undue severity." In our view this was unfortunately a mistaken conception of his duty. If necessary a crowd that has assembled contrary to a proclamation issued to prevent or terminate disorder may have to be fired upon; but continued firing upon that crowd cannot be justified because of the effect such firing may have upon people in other places. The employment of excessive measures is as likely as not to produce the opposite result to that desired.

ATTENTION TO WOUNDED.

41. General Dyer's action in not attending to or making provision for the wounded at Jallianwala Bagh has been made the subject of criticism. It has to be remembered, however, that he was acting with a very small force and that after firing ceased he at once withdrew to his quarters at Ram Bagh. On being questioned as to whether he had taken any measures for the relief of the wounded, General Dyer explained that the hospitals were open and the medical officers were there. "The wounded only had to apply for help. But they did not do this because they themselves would be in custody for being in the assembly. I was ready to help them if they applied." He added that it never entered his head that the hospitals were not sufficient for the number of wounded if they cared to come forward. It has not been proved to us that any wounded people were in fact exposed to unnecessary suffering from want of medical treatment.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S APPROVAL.

42. The first communication that reached Lahore of what had occurred at Jallianwala Bagh was in a mutilated message to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Criminal Investigation Department at about 11 or 11-15 on the night of the 13th. It was telephoned to Mr. Thompson, the Chief Secretary, in the following terms:—

"11-30 p.m. Got message from the Deputy Commisioner, Amritsar, much mutilated. Sense seems to be—seven arrests were made to-day and a prohibited meeting dispersed. Communicated to Colonel Gasnell who had no report from the General Officer Commanding Amritsar. Rumours heavy casualties in Amritsar to-day."

About 3 a.m. on the 14th two gentlemen arrived by motor-car with a communication from the District Magistrate. The Lieut.-Governor was informed of this message. It was to the effect that the meeting at Jalianwala Bagh had been dispersed by force and that the death casualties amounted to about 200. Sir Michael O'Dwyer says that he was informed that only British troops had been used and that there was no civil officer with General Dyer at the time. He asked for details from General Beynon. Early next morning General Beynon telephoned General Dyer's report to the Lieut.-Governor's Private Secretary. "I made no record of the message," says Sir Michael O'Dwyer. "It showed as far as I can remember that General Dyer had used only Indian and Gurkha troops, that he was accompanied by the Superintendent of Police. I am stating the message as I remember to have received it—that he had to disperse a mob of several thousands assembled in open defiance of his proclamation that morning, that the dead casualties had been about 200 and that order had been completely restored in Amritsar. That was the message, briefly as far as I remember it. It was General Beynon's summary of the message he had received from General Dyer and General Beynon who is General Dyer's superior said that he fully approved of General Dyer's action and asked if he might convey my approval." According to Sir Michael the time was not one for disputing the necessity of military action. "I approved of General Dyer's action in dispering by force the rebellious gathering and thus preventing further rebellious acts. It was not for me to say that he had gone too far when I was told by his superior officer that he fully approved General Dyer's action. Speaking with perhaps a more intimate knowledge of the then situation than any one else, I have no hesitation in saying that General Dyer's action that day was the decisive factor in crushing the rebellion the seriousness of which is only now being generally realised."

EFFECT.

43. The action taken by General Dyer has also been described by others as having saved the situation in the Punjab and having averted a rebellion on a scale similar to the Mutiny. It does not, however, appear to us possible to draw this conclusion, particularly in view of the fact that it is not proved that a conspiracy to overthrow British power had been formed prior to the outbreaks.

POWERS GIVEN TO THE MILITARY.

44. The view taken as to the justification for martial law formally instituted on the 14th will affect the question whether the Commissioner was right in handing over control at Amritsar to the military commander in the manner and to the extent which have been described. This latter though a minor question raises issues of constitutional imporatnce: there is a real distinction between military assistance to civil authority and de facto martial law. The former is an application of force to effectuate the ordinary law in a limited respect and upon a particular occasion. The latter takes many rights and liberties away and substitutes a new form of administration. We appreciate therefore that the action of the Commissioner may be canvassed in relation to high principles: though it has to be borne in mind that decision taken by an officer in face of an emergency; sudden and extreme, may involve difficult legal or constitutional questions which he has no chance and no duty to disentangle before taking action.

At the time when Major Macdonald was told that the situation was beyond military control and that he must take such immediate steps as the military situation demanded, Mr. Kitchin, the Commissioner, did not intend either to supersede the Deputy Commissioner or to make a formal abandonment of his own functions. He expected—with every reason—that surviving Europeans in the Kotwali would not be rescued that night save by troops fighting their way through the streets. It was not his fault that the situation had become a military one: until things should greatly change the military situation was the only one. As both civil and military authorities were working hard together, living in their boots at the railway station eating and sleeping together as they could, it is to expect a great deal to require that on the 10th or 11th the distinction between military aid and martial law—not much in point—should be much considered. We find the order as to burials signed by the Deputy Commissioner though it was just as much the order of the Officer Commanding and seems to have been handed out by the latter. The Deputy Commissioner had General Dyer's proclamation of the 13th translated and accompanied him when it was proclaimed by beat of drum.

If under the Criminal Procedure Code a clear provision for the case was to their hand, we should consider that the civil officers were bound to know it and to act accordingly. But the provisions of this Code are in terms provisions for dispersing "any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace." Section 131 gives power to any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Army to disperse such an assembly by military force when the public security is manifestly endangered by it, although no magistrate can be communicated with. We see much difficulty in assuming that the necessities of the 10th of April are in any way provided for by a mere direction as to how an assembly can be dispersed and we think that the Commissioner, on the facts as known to him had to act promptly and adequately upon general principles, caution and common sense. One of the reasons—and not the least—for execrating such excesses as those of the Amritsar mobs is just that they imperil regular government.

THE MEASURES TAKEN. 10TH TO 12TH APRIL.

45. Whether in a correct view rebellion was on foot or not in the Punjab or in this district of it, the Commissioner at the railway station had to take stern and urgent measures to cope at once with violence of which the measure and the limit were entirely uncertain. Its ostensible attributes at least were black beyond any shading: adjectives, categories and distinctions were less important than adequate precaution. It was clear that the civil power had become powerless; that anything done for the present had to be done or enforced by the military; that in doing anything the military officers would require a free hand within wide limits. If in these circumstances we find as we do here that the military officer was given as the object before him the restoration of civil authority, and that civil and military officers acted in concert in all matters short of the actual command of troops, we think that so long as nothing was done in excess of the immediate necessities of the emergency, the situation was not badly handled. Until the 13th we can find no serious ground of criticism as regards things actually done. To bring out the Europeans, to take possession of the Kotwali and to hold its approaches, to march a column round and through the city and to make some arrests were unexceptionable acts. Until we come to the events of the 13th, we understand that criticism of what was actually done is rather by suggestion that the excitement of the 10th had burnt itself out and that more should have been done to resume control of the city than the authorities thought it wise to attempt or possible to do.

One matter of complaint as regards this period is that the supply of water and electric light was cut off from the city, apparently at the instigation of the military authorities. A rumour was spreading that the water had been poisoned. Hydrants had been smashed and water was pouring out. In the civil lines the authorities and their friends did not use the water for some time in case the rumour should be based on fact. The electric light was cut off apparently for a variety of reasons We think that this was not uncalled for as a mere matter of safety: darkness on the streets would tend to prevent people thronging there at night; if it was intended that this inconvenience might help to bring the city to a more sober frame of mind and remind people that rioting might bring inconveniences to citizens in general, we are not prepared to condemn it though its utility for this purpose may be doubtful.

13TH APRIL.

It is quite true that in the course of the 12th the position was hardening into *de facto* martial law. The Commissioner had left on the night of the 11th and General Dyer had arrived somewhat later on that night. On the 13th formal martial law was expected; the telegram sanctioning it was depatched at midnight: the trouble had been spreading and Amritsar was known not to be the only area involved. The proclamation of the 13th imposed permits for travel and a curfew at 8 p.m.: it prohibited gatherings or processions. These were not unreasonable orders in themselves; they were issued with the cognisance of the Deputy Commissioner; had they been wisely enforced little would have been heard of any special grievance over this single day. It does remain, however, that there was this one day of active martial law before the Government of India had moved under Regulation X of 1804. The incident of the Jallianwala Bagh we have already dealt with upon its merits and as the necessity for martial law will be dealt within due course, we do not feel it incumbent upon us to enter into any special or theoretical discussion as to the martial law de facto which anticipated Ordinance I of 1919.

STATE OF THE CITY.

47. In judging these matters the state of the city betwen the 10th and the end of the 12th April must be very carefully considered. A Criminal Investigation Department Inspector was in the city in the morning of the 10th and after witnessing the crowd at Hall Bridge and at the telegraph office went home in fear of being recognised and killed. At 5 p.m., he came out of his house and witnessed the loot of the National Bank godowns. Crowds were going about with lathis and shouting against Government. Municipal pipes and electric wires were smashed. A Sikh and a Muhammadan at the Khair-ud-Din mosque were inciting the crowd saying, "Murder the Europeans—this is the time that we should rise." The Inspector told his Deputy Superintendent, what he had seen and the Commissioner on the evening of the 10th had a verbal account from the Deputy Superintendent before the arrival of troops from Lahore.

As regards the 11th we have evidence as to the excitement of the large crowds at the mosque before the funerals started. Already on the 10th and again on this day the rumour as to Lahore Fort being taken was going round. A meeting was held and volunteers appointed to go round the bazaar, as watchmen, with long bamboo sticks of which 3 or 4 hundred were purchased for the purpose.

A witness states that a very large crowd assembled before Dr. Bashir's house and some 500 were allowed inside to a meeting at which it was proposed that if the Government would agree to take no steps in respect of the events of the 10th, the *hartal* would be brought to an end next morning. This condition being seen to be impossible nothing was done at the meeting. It would appear also that on the 11th and 12th there were renewed manifestations of Hindu-Mahomedan unity, e.g., drinking out of the same cups, eating sweetmeats together. On the 12th at 4 p.m. there was a meeting at Top Katika, apparently a protest meeting about the deportations. *Hartal* continued, though not always voluntarily, as the crowds insisted on it. On the 12th exciting and seditious posters were to be read on the electric posts.

In addition to this we have General Dyer's account of what happened on his march through the city on the 12th and 13th. The civil authorities had people from the city coming to see them on the 11th though not very many. The attitude of the pleaders as representing the rioters in connection with the funerals has already bssn noticed. In these circumstances the appreciation of the case which was entertained at the time by the authorities, military and civil alike, was that the city was out of control and in revolt against them, that any Europeans going into it unless protected by a strong force would go to almost certain death and that a "state of war" was subsisting. It is true that troops in force were not attacked and that on the 11th and 12th arrests were made with the aid of the military. But the best evidence of the position immediately after the 10th is the evidence of what happened on the 10th and there is certainly little to show that any revulsion of feeling had taken place. The Deputy Commissioner tells us that in the city it was freely said that it might be the Raj of the Sarkar† outside but inside it was Hindu-Mussalman ki hakumat.§

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES ON 11TH AND 12TH.

48. Appreciating the position as best we can upon the evidence, we think the authorities on the spot were almost certainly wise on the 11th and 12th in not endeavouring to take any speedier or more resolute action than they did to reduce the city to order. We find it difficult to suggest any actual measures on their part which were at once practicable, serviceable and likely to end the state of chaos quickly. On the other hand, when carefully considered, it seems impossible to suppose that the state of things existing on the 10th and the succeeding days could happen or continue without evoking at some stage a state of *de facto* martial law. The Kotwali was held in force and there were police posts round the walls, but it is certain that for these days the King-Emperor's writ did not run in the city: legal process might have been enforced by arms but not otherwise; courts could not and did not sit.

†Government.

§Hindu-Muhammadan rule.

*Rule.

SHAH AT BASRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The following communiqué is issued:—

His Majesty the Shah of Persia arrived at Basra on the 20th May on board the R. I. M. S. Lawrence after stopping at Bushire and Mohamusseah. At the latter place, he was lavishly entertained by the Shaiks and was highly pleased with the arrangements made and with the warmth of his reception by the Shaik on whom he had conferred an additional title and honour. The military and civil authorities met him at Basra and the Shah expressed himself highly gratified. Some twenty of the leading notables of Basra were invited to meet him in the evening at dinner. His Majesty left for Baghdad the same night by a special train and before doing so asked Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Wilson who came down to Basra by aeroplane to express to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India his gratitude for the arrangements made for his comforts on his homeward journey and for the warmth and courtesy of his reception in Egypt and at Aden. He also expressed his appreciation of the courtesy and assistance received from the captain and officers of R. I. M. S. Lawrence. The Shah visited Kerbela on the 23rd and Hajaf on the 24th, where he had the most cordial reception. Owing to the extreme heat and temporary indisposition he was obliged to cancel his visit to Samarra and the shrines at Baghdad. His Majesty leaves for Teheran on the 29th May.

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INDIANS IN UGANDA.

POLITICAL STATUS & TRADE RIGHTS

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO INDIAN CONGRESS DEMANDS.

The "East Africa Chronicle" of 24th April last writes :—

UGANDA REPLY TO CONGRESS.

The Indian Community of All Africa will be grateful to his Excellency Sir Wm. Morico Carter, Acting Governor of Uganda, for the weighty contribution he has made to Indian history in East Africa, in answer to resolutions forwarded him by the last East African Indian National Congress in Nairobi. We publish the full text of this exhaustive document in the present issue of "E. A. Chronicle" which which is consequently one of the most important numbers of this journal since its birth. While in accord with the resolutions in far-reaching particulars, his Excellency is by no means in agreement with all. Where he diverges, however, he is courteously at pains to give reasons, some of which, mayhap, will give a new line to discussions at the next Congress, while others may be open to variation by argument. We have to thank Sir Morice Carter for his pleasant candour and for the evident trust he has in the good faith of Indians, who, in their turn, will to a surety benefit by the practical counsel volunteered by his Excellency at the close of his reply. And we would recommend the document to the attention of Sir Charles Bowring, to the Administrator of Tanganyika Territory, and H. E. the Resident of Zanzibar, in the hope that it will lead to an exchange of views between these gentlemen and Uganda's Acting-Governor, who speaks from an East African experience of eighteen years, and besides his personal views based on this study voices those of a Government which has found it pleasurably possible to work hand in hand with the Indian community. Though in cases we believe the foundation of Sir Morice Carter's view to be unstable, in none does he betray the arbitrary inclination of weaker officials; his chapter and verse for each make discussion educative and in the best degree amicable. Sir Morice has been unguarded, perhaps, in his comparison of the governing capacities of Indian and English to the disadvantage of the former. India could boast centuries of governing experience already when England was a 'prentice hand learning slowly and very painfully at the feet of older civilisations. The measure of self-Government reluctantly conceded to India is no experiment; it has not even fully satisfied the people of that land, which after all, is a very different proposition to B.E.A Indians are everywhere proven thoroughly capable, as business men controlling wide affairs, as head clerks as police officers, as men successful in positions of responsibility, how then should they be any less capable of conducting affairs in conjunction with the European? We cannot resist reminding Sir Morice that England's "centuries of experience in such matters" have not taught her all there is to know of Goverment. She is only learning that class government fails to satisfy her people at home; she has not known how to bring happy rule to Ireland; India and Egypt are not yet glorious examples of ruling genius; South Africa is not as loyal to the Empire as English ministers would wish to make it, and past administrations of B.E.A. have left much for the present Administration to attempt, and to undo. We do not mention these things in a carping spirit; we have learned the many high qualities of England; but we do suggest that Sir Morice Carter said more than he meant to say when suggesting such superlative attributes to our English friends that Indians may not aspire to assist them in adminstering the land they jointly people and develop. Sir Morice "does not understand" the principle of the third Congress resolution claiming for Asiatics a third share of the Legislative Council seats, although he considers it right that interests of Indians should be ensured upon the Council. Upon further calculation he will, we believe, discover that nothing less than this modest representation can so ensure them. One third of the seats to Europeans, another third to Indians and the remaining third to Natives, gives to Europeans actually two-thirds of the Council strength, since the African native, not yet developed sufficiently to sit on the Legislature must naturally be representated as to his one-third by the Government's nominated officials charged already with his interests. In passing these friendly comments upon his Excellency's reply we must not be thought to fail in gratitude to him for all that it contains in generous accord with Indian aspirations; though we select only for this article points of divergence open to discussion. For example while Sir Morice holds a modern breadth of view in respect of land sales we regret to observe that he favours the segregation of races which has for so long operated to the grave disadvantage of the Indian community. His main reason is the difference in habits and customs between East and West. We would ask his Excellency how the desire for segregation when land and houses are in question can be reconciled with the fact that Eastern servants live in the houses of Western masters and mistresses without any cry for segregation on account of customs from either of them. If Europeans can dwell thus in close proximity where do these bogeys prevent them from being neighbouring house of landowners. Actually, segregation has meant always that grasping Europeans got the choice sites, the best parcels of land, the position of greater health and comfort, while the Indian is pushed out to a congested area, or relegated to waste land which the other party to the "segregation" cannot use or does not want. When his Excellency comes to realise this B.E.A. aspect of "segregation" he may change his general point of view, or, pinning himself to Uganda, ensure that these one-sided conditions do not appertain to the Protectorate. Better by far, more simple, and easier, is it to leave this matter to work itself out naturally, as it will, rather than create a difficult and anomalous position by restrictions. The "Resolution A" referred to in his Excellency's letter appealed for recognition of the Indian Volunteer Corps equal to that extended to the local volunteer troops, and his Excellency stands upon the fact that Uganda in this respect was not in the war. Is it asking too much of H. E. to go out of his way to use his influence in the matter with the Governments to which it applies, and to generally encourage the soldiers of India who would be as ready in case of another war, to fight for a United Empire as in the last. A United Empire means one from which old-time injustices are removed, and in which and for which all sections of Empire subjects work and battle on an equality of common citizenship. An empire divided, artificially and autocratically divided by "segregation of races," and other inequalities inspired by one race which seeks to be entirely dominant, is eventually divided against itself. We believe Sir Morice Carter will be one to acknowledge this as an Empire axiom. In paragraph 11 his Excellency misses the point concerning Indian University degrees which of course cannot themselves furnish qualifications for the courts what the Congress desired was that the educational and intellectual status of men with Indian degrees should be sufficiently recognised socially and in public appointments. With regard to the succeeding paragraph we fail to see that, with Indians doing good service in the police, as law clerks, interpleaders, head clerks etc., their work should be less capable when they are raised to the position of registrars and to other posts in which they would be charged, be it noted, not with making laws but with interpreting the law (which they already do in subordinate legal capacities) and administering it as it stands. The native has exhibited no racial jealousy; he is concerned only with the just administration of the law by a magistrate or judge, and it matters not in his estimation whether that just and equitable administrator be European, Indian, or Native; the native recognises he is under the protection of the law, which is impersonal to him, like the powers of nature which he sees around. Coming to the important matter of instituting trial by jury, which is a valued charter of the British people, we agree with his Excellency it should not be instituted in Uganda for one section alone, but we claim it should be introduced, immediately, for all. Congress Resolution 11, the principle of which, his Excellency reminds the Congress, is already in operation in Uganda, runs thus:—

> This Congress is of opinion that Indians should be granted plots both residential and business in all townships on a lease of 99 years and that such plots should not be merely on an annual tenancy as the latter method gives no security to the plot-holders and retards the development of the country, that the area of such plots should not be less than 5000 square feet, and that the annual rental should not be calculated on a different basis from that applied to European plot-holders.

We would recommend that neighbouring Governments ascertain Uganda's application of the principle in this resolution and Uganda's experience of its working. Resolution 16 prays the Imperial Government to definitely declare their policy about the equality of political status of Indians in Eastern Africa Protectorates and territories. Sir Morice Carter comments on this that he has dealt with it in other replies, and in this dealing our view has differed from his Excellency's on the lines already sketched, "A matter for private enterprise" says Sir Morice in regard to Resolution 19, whic spoke of the disabilities which Indian passengers and shippers suffer on European-India ships. Readers will recall with pleasure that an announcement recently made by the "East Africa Chronicle" took the words of his Excellency's mouth: an All India company has been formed to run ten ocean liners to and from East African ports. In paragraph 23 we fancy Sir Morice shows himself in one respect a little behind the quic march of the times: the resolution referred to called for the enfranchisement of India women side by side with their European sisters. If his Excellency enjoyed the knowledge of Indian women possessed by Indians if he realised the culture which India women have attained but which is so much hidden from the world by traditions of seclusion, we believe he would recognise them worthy to exercise the franchise and would see in their consequent claim a matter equally urgent with the rights obtained by the European, women. We welcome his Excellency's promise in para 28 that he will take up the question of the use of the lash in local prisons, and we cannot think he will, on second thoughts, favour allowing the power of ordering the lash to magistrates. In Britain this punishment has been abandoned as inhuman except under grievous circumstances; it can be enforced only by a Judge for such offenders as garotters, and then under close restrictions. What is inhuman in Britain is no less inhuman in Africa, and a prison governor who cannot maintain discipline without torture is surely no man for his place. We desire to see the whole system of brutality in East Africa abolished and the flogging of native by his employer made a penal offence entailing heavy punishment and even deportation. And no one can controvert the reason for this demand; that whereas employers exist in British East Africa and Uganda able to control considerable bodies of natives by their own personality and the respect they command it follows that a man of such character as Legree is the last man a protectorate Government, should allow to dominate others in this land. No; all in all we imagine that Sir Morice, reconsidering the subject in all its brutalising aspects, will alter his opinion of the maintainance of whipping, unless it be that the man who employs it should be made to taste of his own medicine. Paragraphs 29 to 32 in Sir Morice's reply should make instructive reading for other administrators; he annouces that in Uganda the keenest wish of the Indian community, th education of Indian children to take thei places in the world, whether of law or letters skilled trade, or technical science is to be subject of conference between the Governmen and leading Indians. In para 31 his Excellency announces that the urgent matter Indian hospitals is now a subject of arrangement with the Colonial Office, from which we may understand that in Uganda—and British East Africa, must follow—we shall soon see sufficient scheme of hospitals accomplished The last paragraph mentioned reads a lesso to British East Africa in that it emphasises the fact that Uganda saw it just and right to put an Indian member upon its Economic Commission. Coming to another vital problem the day, the establishment of an efficient Medical Service throughout East Africa we fear that Sir Morice, in all sympathy, misses once more a point the incidence of which is not made clear owing to the necessary brevity of Congress resolution, in this case Resolutio 30, clause "J" which asks that the India medical men known in Government service by the quaint title "sub-assistant-Surgeons" shall be free to continue private practice doctors in East Africa after their Government service has expired. We made the reasons for this request clear in a previous issu of this journal, but Sir Morice complicates it no doubt unwittingly, by his expressed opinio that only such Indians "as have obtained qualifications which entitle them to practise Great Britain" should be permitted to practise in East Africa. Such a proviso would manifestly rob East Africa of a service able, efficient, and experienced medical me whom the country cannot do without and who displaced by any such proviso (which we claim would be unjust) would be a permanent loss for they would not be supplanted by men ful filling this purely paperform condition. Th men of whom we speak may not posses an English qualifying medical degree; that is not their fault; there has been no opportunity afforded them; they have never bee afforded the opportunity of examinations hel at places within their reach. Yet they ar none the less qualified; they were originally long years ago, brought over by Governmen as men able to minister medically in the wid districts of East Africa. They lived wher no European doctors would live; they work ed, we make hold to say, as no European doctors could, under the African conditions; they supplied parts of East Africa to which no English doctors could be induced to come; in the history of their life work there are many stories of heroic self-sacrifice and devotion; they are peculiarly qualified for local practic by many years of hard-won experience of loca diseases and ailments, an experience which th new doctors with English degrees would need to undergo before they became equally proficient in diagnosis and treatment; they are climatically hardened. and immune to troubles which attack the new-comer. Moreover —and this is a point we would particularly impress upon Sir Morice and upon East Africa Administrators: they are actually theis hour engaged in private practice among Europeans and fellow-Indians, and devote their service to the natives. They are tacitly allowed by Government to attend private European patients, among whom they are good repute. But for them it would hav gone hard with many a lonely settler and his family. It was a "sub-assistant-surgeon" who set and dressed the broken leg of Sir Charles Bowing when his Excellency met with his accident at Naivasha. And when Sir Charles was able to come under the attendance the late Dr. Spence that gentleman confirmed all that the Indian had done. It is surely utterly illogical to presume that what man is qualified to pursue while in Government service he is no longer qualified to pursue when out of it. In private practice a medical man must command the full confidence of his patients, otherwise he will enjoy no pratice at all; therefore Sir Morice must be convinced, on the facts as they stand, that a "sub-assistant-surgeon" must have earned this in the area to which he has ministered otherwise there could be no object in his remaining when his Government term is done. Here is the final confirmatory guarantee his medical knowledge and efficiency, a better guarantee than the paper degree, which such a notable man as the eminent bonesetter Barker never needed to win him fame. This an eminently practical age, an age which laughts at prejudice, and we would ask Sir Morice Carter whether the age has come before its time.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

FULL TEXT OF REPLIES BY GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the East Africa Indian National Congress has received a full and exhaustive reply from his Excellency the Acting-Governor of Uganda, to the resolutions sent from the last Congress to the Governments East Africa. Below we reproduce this vitally interesting document. The headlines are ours, inserted for the purpose of making things more easy for the reader. The text of his Excellency's reply is as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE UGANDA,

18th February, 1920.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th January, enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed at the second Session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress in November last. I observe that your letter is addressed to me as Acting Governor and that it appears in some sense to be addressed to me personally. I take the opportunity therefore to express my personal views on some of the matters in question, as well as those of the Government on others.

2. In the first place I think it will be admitted that the relations between the Government and the Indian community in Uganda have always been good; Indians need apprehend no change in the policy of the Uganda Government to their detriment. A proof, if any were needed, of the satisfactory relations may be gathered from the fact that Professor Andrews expressed himself as generally satisfied with the position as he found it during his recent visit, and was of opinion that there were few grounds on which applications for redress could justifiably be made.

3. The body of your letter and many of the individual resolutions enclosed in it appear to deal mainly with questions of Imperial or East African policy or with matters in connection with Eastern Africa generally. Upon such of those as affect Uganda I desire to make the following comments, which are to be taken, unless otherwise shown, merely as expressing my personal opinion.

POLITICAL STATUS.

4. With regard to paragraph 3 of your letter which mentions the establishment of equality of political status for Indians in Uganda with full rights of citizenship of the British Empire, I would observe that if by this is meant that each Indian in Uganda should at this stage of the development of the country have a vote for the election of members of the legislative council, which it is proposed to establish, in the same way as each European, think it unlikely that the question will arise yet, as the country, in my opinion, is not yet ripe for electoral representation.

5. I am not of opinion that Indians in Uganda should have an equal share with Europeans in the government of the country in which Europeans and Indians bear so small a proportion to the total population; the capacity of Indians to govern their own country men according to modern ideas is only now about to be tested and I feel that Indian cannot with justice claim in this country have an equal voice with the British, who have had centuries of experience in such matters, in governing the natives of the country.

6. In my view all they can rightly claim that their interests should be ensured fair consideration by representation on the Council, a position which I hope will be attained.

FREE LAND.

7. I am glad to hear that the Congress has decided to refrain from asking for preferential treatment in Ex-German East Africa, and am sure that such a course is in the best interests of those whom the Congress represents.

8. Resolution 2. Subject to qualifications elsewhere expressed in this letter I personally am in favour of each section of the community in Uganda, whether European, Asiatic or Native, being allowed, so long as this freedom is not used in order to injure or oust the trade of the other sections of the community, to sell, mortgage or lease land in the same way; so that an Indian may have interests in land upon which Europeans or natives only are allowed to reside and a European may have interests in land exclusively reseaved for the occupation of Indians or natives. I consider that the Government should retain a power to veto transactions which in its opinion after careful consideration should be prevented in the interests of the general community.

9. Resolution 3. As indicated above I am in favour of such representation on the Legislative Council as will ensure a proper consideration of the interests of Indians; no fixed proportion should be necesary for this; and I do not understand the principle upon which it is sugested that one-third share should be given; if by that is intended that the representation should be divided equally between Europeans, Indians and Natives do not favour such a proposition. I should be in favour of the leading. Associations Indians in the country putting forward the names of Indians from whom they wished representatives to be chosen so that His Majesty in appointing an Indian member or members would be in a position to know the wishes of the Indians in that direction.

10. Resolution 4. This scarcely arises in Uganda.

POSITIONS FOR INDIANS.

11. Resolutions 5 and 6. So far as the Courts of Law are concerned advocates entitled to practise before a High Court in India may be and are admitted to practise in Uganda; university degrees, whether English or Indian, are not qualification for legal work in the Courts. My remarks as regards Medical Practitioners will be found later in commentong on Resolution 30.

12. Resolution 7. I regret that I am not in favour of this resolution, I consider that though unquestionably excellent work is done in India by Indian Judges, Magistrates and Officers in the army, whose ability no one can question, any appointments of the kind would be strongly and naturally resented by the Natives in Uganda who regard themselves as under the protection of the British.

13. Resolution 8. The same remarks apply to this as to the last resolution; except, possibly, as regards visiting justices, in which capacity I should personally have no objection to the appointment of Indians for gaols such as Kampala or Jinja, provided their activities were limited to dealing with matters affecting their countrymen.

14. Resolution 9. Trial by jury does not exist in Uganda for Europeans or natives; there seems to be no reason therefore why it should be adopted as regards Indians.

RACE SEGREGATION.

15. Resolution 11. The principle is already in operation in Uganda.

16. Resolution 12. I have not seen the Bill in question, but I agree with Professor Andrews in thinking that it will be well for reasonable resteictions to be placed on the immigration of Indians, as well as on that of Europeans, so as to enable undesiraple persons to be excluded from the country.

17. Resolution 13. I cordially recognise the work which has been done by Indians in opening up Uganda, and, subject to the remarks in the preceding paragraphs, would be averse from excluding Indians from the

(Continued on page 19.)

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INDIANS IN UGANDA.

(Continued from page 17.)

country; though I am in favour of educating the native so that he can ultimately fill posts in government offices and so take his proper place in the development and administration of his own country.

18. Resolution 14. I am personally in favour of the granting of land to Indians of castes or races who are by nature agricul[illegible] and who would themselves till the land and not only benefit themselves but afford an admirable example of skill and industry to the natives. I consider such grants should at first be few in number and consist of specially selected men. No scheme for granting land to British soldiers is in existence in Uganda, where the circumstances of the country do not make it desirable or practicable.

19. Resolution 15. In Uganda leases of plots are granted in townships to Indians for either residential or business purposes for similar periods (i.e., 49 years) as are adopted for European leases and 5,000 sq. feet is the standard size for plots for Indians. The standard size for European plots is larger, the rent for both is the same but if Indians are allowed to purchase and lease plots which are reserved for European occupation only and vice versa, the purchaser or lessee whatever his race will pay the same purchase price or rent.

20. Resolution 16 has been dealt with above.

21. Resolution 18. I am in favour of the reduction of freights and passages as soon and as far as is reasonably possible, the Government has already taken steps in this direction.

22. Resolution 19. This is a matter for private enterprise.

23. Resolution 20. I doubt whether this is a matter which calls for settlement at the present time.

SERVICE CONDITIONS.

24. Resolution 21. Recommendations for the improvement of the conditions of service of the Asiatic government staff have been put forward by the Government and it is hoped that improvements will shortly be announced.

25. Resolution 22. The currency question is receiving the attention of the Colonial Office and is one of the matters which the Governor hopes to deal in London.

26. Resolution 23. I am in favour of proper provision being made, if it does not already exist, and as soon as funds permit, for the accommodation of Indians in the places mentioned so far as Uganda is concerned. In one of your resolutions you refer to the customs, habits and sentiments of Indians, these in the great majority of cases are quite dissimilar from those of Europeans, and while that is the case so long as proper accommodation is provided, I consider that the interests of the Indians as well as of the Europeans are best served by separate carriages and cabins being set apart for members of the two races, who will, I am sure, in this way live together much more amicably and with fewer chances of irritation and quarrelling than would be the case if the divergence were treated as though it did not exist.

27. Resolution 24. The proper settlement of these matters is one rather for the the Government of the Tanganyika Territory.

28. Resolution 25. I will take this matter up; I consider that the maintenance of the punishment of whipping for prison offences is most advisable but that the power should so far as Indians are concerned be only exercisable by Judges or Magistrates. I will also take up the question of diet and clothing with the Medical Authorities.

EDUCATION.

29. Resolution 26. I am in thorough accord with the view that education of Indian children should be improved and hope to discuss this question shortly with the leading members of the Indian Community in Uganda.

30. Resolution 27. This is an Imperial matter; passports may be irksome but no respectable member of the community should have any serious objection to them.

31. Resolution 28. This is a matter which has already been taken up by the Medical Authorities, and recommendations have been made to the Colonial Office.

32. Resolution 29. An Indian member has been appointed on the similar body in Uganda.

33. With regard to Resolution 30.

(a) This has been dealt with above.

(b) Crown lands are leased to Indians for agricultural purposes in a similar manner to that in which they are leased to Europeans; but until the labour problem is nearer solution, the leasing of any large areas of land for such purposes is to be deprecated; otherwise the supply of labour will become altogether inadequate and it would be a mistaken policy to complicate the situation, which is already sufficiently difficult. Sir R. Coryndon has expressed himself in favour of freehold for agricultural purposes, but the matter is one which rests with the Colonial Office; if the existing restrictions are withdrawn Indians would, I take it, benefit together with others. Any transaction other than a yearly lease with regard to land owned by natives has so far as non-natives (whether European or Asiatic) are concerned to be approved by the Governor; in the interests of the natives and the country generally I am strongly in favour of a continuance of this provision of the law.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

(c) There are no licences or restrictions on trade imposed on Indians which are not enforced with regard to the other sections of the Community. I am not aware of any reasons why these licences or restrictions should be withdrawn.

(d) The establishment of the Police and of the civil service generally is increased as funds become available.

(e) Has been dealt with above.

(f) This point has been dealt with above.

(g) It has been for some time past the practice for Indians to be represented on all bodies which deal with matters of interest to Indians, where their services can be profitably utilized, and the practice will be continued, and, where possible extended.

(h) This point has been dealt with above.

(i) Dealt with above.

(j) Personally I should have no objection to practise in Uganda by registered Indian Medical practitioners (provided they are allowed to practise in India by the Indian Government) until such time as there are trained native medical assistants; therefore I consider that only such Indian Medical practitioners as have obtained qualifications which entitle them to practise in Great Britain should be permitted. In India it may well be that Indians with a low standard of knowledge are allowed, and properly allowed, to practise in their own country, but I should be opposed to their competing with natives of Uganda in this Protectorate.

A WORD OF COUNSEL.

34. As you have addressed me upon these subjects and have referred to the confidence which the Indian public in Eastern Africa has in my sense of fair play and justice I feel sure that although some of my views are not in accord with those held by your Congress you will welcome a free expression of them. They are views which may in some cases go further in the direction which you desire than it may be found practicable by the Government to go; some of them certainly go further than those which are held by many Europeans and by many of the leading Natives whose country you are in. If you will permit me to say so, I think your interests will be best served by recognising these facts and by doing all in your power to see that the Indian community in Uganda reaches as rapidly as possible the high standard which many of your members set.

35. This standard is as you are well aware by no means attained by many of the members of your community as regards commercial morality; the type of bankruptcy cases which has been prevalent in Uganda recently affords an example of this, as well as the conduct of many traders at the time of the recent demobilisation of the troops, when, as is generally reported, there were very frequent instances of natives being deprived of their proper change for currency notes; such conduct has a very ill effect on the general reputation of the Indian Community with the natives, and it would undoubtedly be to the advantage of that community if men of this stamp were prevented from coming into the country. In matters of sanitation also there is a very great need for improvement.

36. The views I have expressed are not [illegible] by any means to [illegible] country but are the result of eighteen years' experience of the conditions obtaining in Eastern Africa; and the fact that I have gained your confidence during that time will, I think, affect the weight which you will attach to them. I am sure that the fact that I have frankly stated to you the views which I hold will not affect the confidence which you are good enough to repose in me, even though those views are not in all cases in accordance with your own.

37. In conclusion, it will not be amiss to reiterate that the relations between the Indian Community and the Government of Uganda have been and are of the best; and, in my opinion, the soundest course and that likely to lead to the least friction and the best results is for the members of that community to approach the Government direct when they have any matters which they desire to represent, so that any discussion necessary may be conducted by persons who have a first hand knowledge of local conditions and in such way be as free as possible from any feelings which the treatment of Indians elsewhere may have engendered in other parts of the world.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) MORICE CARTER,

Acting Governor.

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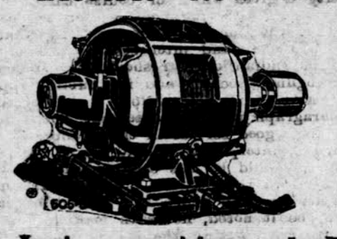

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INDIAN PROBLEMS.

ATTENTION OF U.S. CONGRESSMEN INVITED.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH IRISHMEN.

The following has been sent to us for publication by the India Information Bureau of New York:—

UNITED STATES.

The most significant event in the industrial life of the nation has been the general strike of railway and harbour empolyees throughout the country. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, every railroad was affected by the walkout of the men, who are dissatisfied both with their leaders and with their salaries. The strike originated in the middle Western states, and in a day had spread over the entire country. More than 100,000 workers walked out. The complete tie-up had two serious consequences—passenger and freight service was immediately crippled, and a food shortage faced many of the cities. The strike having been unauthorized by the union leaders, the latter began to attack the strikers as vehemently as did the Government. Several of the leaders urged the Government to take action against the "out laws," with whom there would be no compromise. The name of strikers were requested by the Attorney-General of the United States, "in order that," one paper suggested, "they might all be sent to prison." Fourteen officers of unions were arrested, and warrants issued for thirty more. Meantime, a large Board, which the President had been empowered to create some time ago, was formed. The attitude of the strikers, however, is one of absolute opposition to any mediation.

The most striking feature of the strike is the complete solidarity of the workers, and their confidence of winning the strike, without having to negotiate through their conservative leaders. The strike is a significant indication of the new progressive spirit which is pervading all labour activities the world over.

Another pleasing departure from old methods has been resolved on by a totally unrelated body of workers—the Women's Trade Union League. For the past month the officers of the League have been urging upon the State Legislature the desirability of passage of the 8 hour law for women in dustry. The evident failure of their campaign has impressed upon the delegates the necessity for new methods of procedure. All efforts had hitherto been concentrated on getting laws passed. The new policy will be to spend the funds of the organization, not on legislation, but on organization and education.

The Women's Trade Union League is proposing, therefore, to begin its work by organizing the 500,000 women workers in New York State, and, with such a strong body, proceeding to enforce the passage of laws.

The latest move in the treaty fight is the passage by the House of Representatives of the Resolution declaring the State of war with Germany at an end. The Resolution, after its adoption, was sent to the Senate. The vote on the Resolutions was 242 to 150.

JAPAN.

That Japan is playing a losing game in her latest activities in Russia—the seizure of Vladivastok—is the concensus of opinion among American newspaper and magazine editors. The coup at Vladivostok has been denounced in almost every periodical, and resentment against the imperialistic policy of Japan is strong.

One of the bitterest denunciations appeared in a prominent New York daily. A portion of this we quote:

"Japan's imperialistic coup at Vladicostok achieved five days after the departure of the last returning American troops, may safely be left to work out its own punishment.

Neither Japan military nor financial power is sufficient to assimilate the conquests which Tokio imperialism has so rashly undertaken. The wider this program of subjugation is extended, the more certain is its eventual downfall.

For the moment poverty and disorganization may find both China and Russia helpless But the burning sense of outrage common to each will prove a great stimulant and when these latent giants arise, look out!"

Another publication; "The New Republic" commenting on the situation, declares:—

"By courtesy Japan has been counted among the 'Liberal Powers' for almost six years. Her seizure of Vladivostok will dispel any lingering idea that she ever belonged to that catagory. The city was living in peace and good order, the American soldiers had departed with a good will toward the citizens. Japanese were of course going to leave, but not immediately. Hardly had the Americans sailed when the Japanese, "by a well planned surprise manoeuvre," seized the city. By this gross act of military aggression the Japanese also succeeded in shelling the position of every honest friend of Japan in the western world. Our militarists will applaud Japan's action: it insures a hearing for every anti-Japanese rumour and justifies the project of maintaining a Pacific fleet that will quite outclass any fleet Japan can afford to build."

The significance of the event so far as America is concerned, is to be noted in the suggestion of the editorial that America's long-desired opportunity for maintaining a fleet in the Pacific may now be realized. What such a programme can now mean to Asia it is hazardous, at present, to contemplate on.

America's share in Irish events included the picketing by American women of the British Embassy at Washington. The pickets demanded that the United States Government have no further intercourse with official Britain until Ireland should be free. Huge posters were carried by the women, and attracted the attention of the entire city. The public at Washington displayed its sympathy in its conduct toward the pickets. But the irritation of the Empassy and the Government culminated in the arrest of several of the women. The purpose of the demonstration has, however, been served; namely, that the American Government be made cognizant of the protests of American citizens against the outrages perpetrated in Ireland.

Another interesting development is the creation of a Free Ireland Union Labour Committee, composed of Irish workers who have organized to carry on a campaign among the labour unions, with the object of getting the great body of American labourers to protest against and force the withdrawal of British troops in Ireland.

INDIA.

Within the past fortnight America's attention to India's problems has been called in a letter addressed to the members of the United States Congress by the Indian Home Rule League of America, which is engaged in disseminating knowledge about India to American citizens.

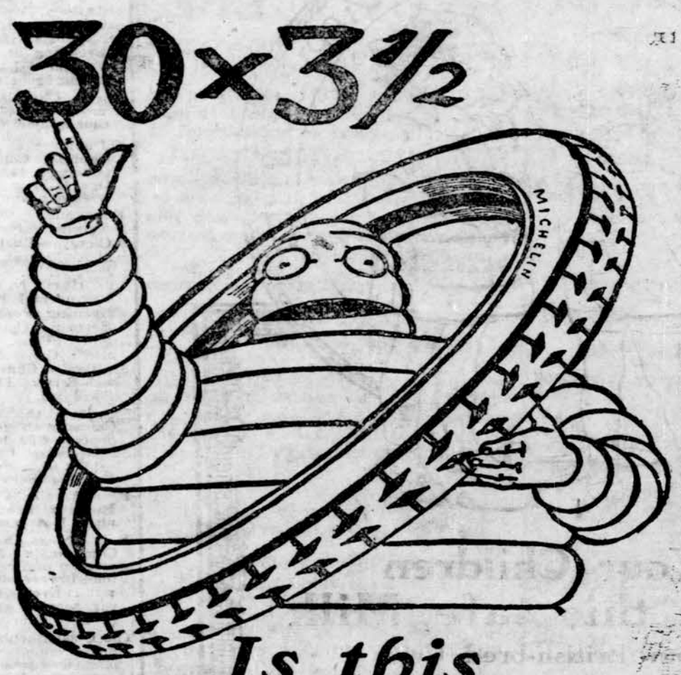
The occasion for this latest communication was the report made public by Congress that a number of Congressmen were planning to visit Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines during the summer with a view to informing themselves on conditions in these countries. The Indian Home Rule League of America, immediately after hearing of this plan, sent one of its representatives Dr. N. S. Hardiker, to Washington, to urge that the delegation also visit India during its trip. This suggestion was embodied in a letter, several paragraphs of which we quote below:—

"The recent world war has demonstrated the falsehood of Kipling's statement—"The East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." The improved means of communication and transportation have brought the different peoples closer together than ever before and the East has practically met the West. In this respect, Sir, a great part has been played by our nation and your people. Your assurances to the people of China and your treatment of the Filipinos have encouraged the people of the East, and they are looking for your co-operation in applying the principles of self-determination for their countries.

"India, a land of Oriental grandeur and beauty, offers you many interesting things to see. She offers you marvellous and exquisite buildings. She offers you gardens and parks. The ancient and modern buildings and cities throughout the country have something different in each place to offer you and you may see for yourself just how far the Hindu civilization has advanced and what it means to the world. The art and architecture, the culture and literature of the people of India are yet unsurpassed. No one can understand the truth of this statement unless one visits that country and mixes with the people themselves.

"India, Sir, is suffering immensely. By visiting India you will be able to know just why she is suffering and what must be done to cure the disease. You, Sir, are now in a position to visit that beautiful land, and therefore, I again urge you to make such a visit. By doing so, you will be rendering service not only to yourself but to humanity at large."

MICHELIN TYRES



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REMEDIES

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Trinity Sunday, 30th May, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Agutter in G.; Hymns 160, 164, 192, 281; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles Anthem, Woodward in A. Flat. Hymns 166, 163, 167. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7.15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Trinity Sunday, May 30th, 1920. Clergy :—English :—Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi :—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujerati :—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9.30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass,

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla: 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12.15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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